



Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, uses the soggy text of a speech to shield his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, at a rainy rally in Portland, Oregon.

Mondale Probes for Weak Spots

Reagan, on His Pedestal, Ignores the Democrat's Attacks

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — In the opening days of the current presidential campaign, Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic challenger, has taken out a tiny hammer and chisel and begun chipping away at the huge pedestal of patriotic pride and personal affection on which Republicans are building President Ronald Reagan's re-election strategy.

Tracking the president through California and other parts of his strong Western base, Mr. Mondale did not "come out smacking" as his more enthusiastic handlers had promised.

Instead, he "came out poking" — jabbing at Mr. Reagan on the issues of taxes and deficits, education and arms control. Mr. Mondale, a former vice president, was probing for weak points he can exploit in the hoped-for debate later this month, a debate his managers count on to focus voters' minds on the critical differences in the election.

But while Mr. Mondale nipped at his heels, seeking physical proximity as a way of simulating a national debate, Mr. Reagan barely deigned to notice.

To an observer shunting between the two campaigns, the contrasts were almost all in Mr. Reagan's favor. He had bigger crowds, better organization and more powerful rhetoric. Most strikingly, Mr. Reagan seemed to hit the larger themes that drew a powerful, positive response from the late summer audiences in prospering, post-Olympic America.

By comparison, Mr. Mondale was talking to smaller crowds on more narrow issues and drawing a response that seemed more often respectful than enthusiastic.

Mr. Mondale's chief media adviser, Richard Leone, said Wednesday: "We've begun to lay down the themes" on which "we hope to

build. We're not trying to get all the points back in one trip. We hope by October it's a race and then people will focus on the issues we've established."

But trailing Mr. Reagan through southern California and the state's Silicon Valley and to the American Legion convention in Salt Lake City, Mr. Mondale resembled the youth of whom his mentor, Hubert H. Humphrey, often spoke, the one whose father was always saying:

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"Wake up, son, you're an hour late and a dollar behind the other boys."

Mr. Humphrey told that story in his 1968 presidential campaign, when he was constantly and unsuccessfully playing catch-up to Richard M. Nixon. Mr. Mondale faces at least as large a task in overtaking Mr. Reagan.

A poor scheduling decision sent Mr. Mondale down the Labor Day parade route in New York City hours before the crowd arrived. Suddenly showers soaked a midday rally in Wisconsin. A microphone failure and a fainting woman in the crowd marred the evening rally in Long Beach, California.

On Tuesday, sloppy advance work in California forced Mr. Mondale to walk into a San Jose State College lecture hall past a loud and jeering contingent of pro-Reagan Young Republicans. His tattered in his scheduling unit, perturbed American Legion officials before Mr. Mondale decided, late last week, to address their convention in Salt Lake City on Wednesday morning. Later in the day, an enthusiastic crowd wanting to hear Mr. Mondale speak had to endure a soaking from the first real rain in more than two months.

In contrast to the smooth juggling of the Reagan campaign, the Mondale effort often looked as

out-of-the-league as a kazoo band trying to drown out a mighty Wurlitzer.

In both Merrill, Wisconsin, and Portland, the vice-presidential candidate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, drew at least as many cheers as her running mate, and in Long Beach, the crowd seemed almost disappointed when Senator Gary Hart of Colorado turned over the microphone to those whose father was always saying.

Mr. Reagan's entrances were theatrical; Mr. Mondale's almost invisible. Rather than trying to overcome the differences, Mr. Mondale's stage managers were trying to take what he gives them and turn it to an advantage. All day Tuesday, they kept him in small groups — meatpackers in the morning, students and professors in the afternoon — perched on a chair or standing slouched at the microphone, tie loosened, jacket off, shirt sleeves rolled up, answering questions. — something Mr. Reagan rarely does.

The strategy seems to be that if they cannot show Mr. Mondale as a commanding figure, they will show him "up close and personal." In certain respects, the strategy seems to be working.

But for the most part, Mr. Reagan talked this week as a man who feels the current of public opinion — if not of history — is on his side, leaving Mr. Mondale to the less attractive and inspiring role of stepie.

However, a reporter who traveled with John F. Kennedy on the first week of the 1960 campaign, through many of the same Western states Mr. Mondale has just visited, remembers that the Kennedy message did not begin to catch on until Mr. Kennedy confronted Mr. Nixon on their first televised debate.

Right now, a similar debate seems to be Mr. Mondale's best hope of making this a race.

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Mondale Attacks on Religion

Reagan Pledges 'Wall' Between Church, State

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale accused President Ronald Reagan before a major Jewish organization Thursday of encouraging an "extreme fringe" of fundamentalist Christians to impose their faith on the nation and to question the moral sincerity of those who disagreed with them.

Two hours later, Mr. Reagan appeared before the same audience and without mentioning either Mr. Mondale or his accusations, pledged to preserve the "wall in our constitution separating church and state" and aligned himself with Jews on a range of issues, including "unwavering support for the state of Israel."

Delegates to the international convention of B'nai B'rith interrupted both presidential candidates with frequent applause and gave each a standing ovation at the end of their remarks.

B'nai B'rith, a service organization, is politically nonpartisan, but the sensitive issue of religion in politics was the subject of intense discussions at the convention. Many delegates and leaders condemned Mr. Reagan's embrace of the religious right and his support of prayer in the public schools and federal aid to parochial education.

Mr. Mondale devoted his speech exclusively to the religion issue. Although he had spoken on the matter earlier this week, Thursday's address was more detailed and tougher on the president.

His remarks were laced with such phrases as "Most Americans would be surprised to learn that God is a Republican" and "I have never before had to defend to my faith in a political campaign."

He said his remarks were in the tradition of John F. Kennedy, who in the 1960 presidential race confronted a group of hostile Protestant ministers in Texas and pledged that as president he would not let his religion as a Catholic interfere with his official duties.

Mr. Reagan discussed a range of issues in a speech so carefully worded that it contained little with which his audience could disagree and much that they could applaud.

"The United States of America is, and must remain, a nation of openness to people of all beliefs," he said. "Our very unity has been strengthened by this pluralism. That is how we began. That is how we must always be. The ideals of our country leave no room whatever for intolerance, anti-Semitism, or bigotry of any kind — none. The unique thing about America is a wall in our constitution separating church and state."

"It guarantees there will never be a state religion in this land, but at the same time it makes sure that every single American is free to practice his religion," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Emperor Hirohito met President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea and his wife, Lee Soon Hwa, at welcoming ceremonies Thursday at a state guest house in Tokyo.

Hirohito Tells Chun of Regret Over 2 Nations' Past Hostility

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

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"It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century, and I believe that it should not be repeated," Hirohito said in a toast to Mr. Chun, according to an unofficial translation.

In response, Mr. Chun said: "I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, listened solemnly to the remarks your majesty has made on the unfortunate past in the history of our two countries' relations."

His words could prove to be the high point of Mr. Chun's three-day visit, which officials in both governments hope will help normalize relations between the nations.

Mr. Chun arrived Thursday in Tokyo amid strict security measures that mobilized an estimated

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South African Ministers Halted by Black Crowd; Death Toll Is Put at 31

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SEBOKENG, South Africa — Four South African cabinet ministers, including those in charge of the army and police, were forced to abandon a tour of the black township of Sebokeng on Thursday when hundreds of people gathered on the main highway, obliging their armored convoy to retreat.

The delegation was led by Louis Le Grange, minister of law and order. He said at a press conference later that he believed unrest in several townships this week, now known to have claimed at least 32 lives, had not been caused by rent increases, as demonstrators maintained.

Mr. Le Grange said that the unrest had been timed by unidentified people and organizations to coincide with the implementation of a new constitution billed by the South African government as a major social reform.

Violence erupted in Sebokeng, Sharpeville and other black townships south of Johannesburg when the demonstrations, ostensibly against rent increases, turned into a rampage of looting, killing and arson.

Mr. Le Grange, accompanied by Magnus Malan, the defense minister; F.W. De Clerk, the minister of internal affairs, and Gerrit Viljoen, the national education minister, went to the area in army helicopters.

They first toured Sharpeville, the scene of some of the worst violence, in a bus encased in iron grilles and escorted by armored trucks. They did not pause to talk to people but drove briskly past burned-out supermarkets, gasoline stations and liquor stores. In contrast to other South African townships, Sharpeville's schools seemed largely undamaged.

Then they arrived in Sebokeng, which is regarded by whites as a model township because of its rows of neat, new homes alongside older structures of faded brick with corrugated roofs.

They breasted a low rise, with escort helicopters above, and their convoy came to an abrupt halt because hundreds of people, about 500 yards (455 meters) down the stone-littered highway in front of them, blocked their route.

Without investigating further, the ministers withdrew. "We were

advised to turn back and we turned back," Mr. Le Grange said later.

As the ministers withdrew, a convoy of police vehicles, one of which was equipped with a huge funnel used to blow tear gas, advanced slowly toward the crowd. The people fell back.

At the press conference, Mr. Le Grange said: "I am not convinced that the rent increase is the real reason for the problem. There are individuals and other forces that are responsible." He refused further comment.

Roman Catholic priests working in Sharpeville, who requested anonymity, said, however, that the increase in rents of about \$4 (about 6.6 rands) a month, or around 15 percent for some households, had been a source of great controversy among generally low-paid black people at a time of recession and inflation.

The rent increases and the new constitution both came into effect Monday and, as with many of South Africa's spasms of unrest in recent years, a seemingly limited issue apparently unleashed other angers.

The constitution offers unprecedented parliamentary representation but no real power to people of Asian and mixed racial descent but excludes the black majority. On Thursday, the South African Council of Churches urged new white participants in the new constitutional order, which provides for a three-chamber racially segregated Parliament dominated by whites, to withdraw because of the unrest.

Mr. Le Grange said that, during the day, he and his colleagues had met members of the elected black council that ordered the rent increases.

In general, however, blacks have ignored the councils, which critics call fronts for white control.



Protesters against a rent rise clogged a street in the South African township of Sharpeville.

Russians Surpass Space Travel Record

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Three Russian cosmonauts who have been orbiting Earth since Feb. 8 surpassed on Thursday the endurance record of 211 days in space, demonstrating the Soviet Union's commitment to long-term space flights.

The ever-longer missions, compiled with Western intelligence reports that the Russians are experimenting with huge rockets capable of lifting heavy payloads into orbit, indicate that the Soviet Union is steadily moving toward its goal of establishing a permanent manned station in space.

They have been visited by six other astronauts, including an Indian who carried out experiments in weightless yoga and the first woman to walk in space, Svetlana Savitskaya. In her cutting in space, she used a welding machine that space analysts say will be able to be used for building large space stations.

At a televised ceremony Wednesday, Konstantin U. Cherenko, the Soviet president, presented awards to Miss Savitskaya and the two other members of the crew that visited the space station in July.

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In the course of their flight, the cosmonauts have spent 22 hours and 50 minutes outside the craft in six space walks, breaking the American record for a single mission by 29 minutes. In their walks they carried out crucial external repairs that further demonstrated a crew's ability to maintain their spacecraft in an extended flight.

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Like previous Soviet astronauts, the crew members have become familiar faces on television. The previous space endurance record was set by Anatoli Berezov and Valerian Lebedev, who broke a 185-day record set by two Soviet astronauts in October 1980.

"Their valuable experience will certainly find use in building major orbital stations that will act not only as laboratories but also as a kind of space production shops," Mr. Cherenko said.

He also praised the current crew, saying, "It appears space walks have become regular walks with no difficulty."

The crew of Salyut-7 has focused

on the psychology of long periods

in space, with tests being carried out by Oleg Atkov, 34, a cardiologist.

The mission commander is Leonid Kizim, 42, an air force test pilot who is making his second

space flight. The flight engineer is

Vladimir Solov'yov, 37.

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There has been no indication of how much longer the three cosmonauts in the Salyut-7 space station are to remain in orbit. The record they exceeded was set by two other Russians in December 1982.

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2 Say U.S. Embassies Helped Arms Missions In Salvador, Nicaragua

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — Two Americans involved in aiding Nicaraguan rebels say they received assistance from U.S. embassies in Honduras and El Salvador in their effort to provide military equipment to anti-Communist forces in Central America.

Although the two maintained that they were not associated with the U.S. government in any way and had received no money for their work, they said Wednesday that U.S. officials in El Salvador and Honduras had helped put them in touch with the chief of staff of the Salvadoran armed forces and with Honduran military officers who escorted them to Nicaraguan rebel leaders.

The Reagan administration has denied any connection with the men since two of their associates were killed when their helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua on Saturday.

In interviews Wednesday, the two men, Thomas V. Posey and Walton Blanton, described themselves as "freedom fighters" against Communism who, acting on their own, provided advice and military equipment to Nicaraguan rebels and the Salvadoran armed forces and arranged for more than a dozen Vietnam War veterans to work with the rebels inside Nicaragua in recent months.

They said that their organization, called Civilian Military Assistance, had about 1,000 members in chapters in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi and expected to open offices soon in Michigan and Florida.

In Washington, the State Department said it had no knowledge of any contact between the two men and embassy personnel in either El Salvador or Honduras but that checks were being made with the embassies in both countries.

Privately, State Department officials acknowledged that it was conceivable that the two men could have received some assistance in getting in touch with Salvadoran and Honduran military officials. One official said, for example, that American citizens in foreign countries often seek embassy assistance in making commercial or government contacts and that embassy personnel generally do their best to be helpful.

In meetings that were spontaneous, Mr. Posey said, he talked last October to a U.S. military officer in El Salvador who arranged a meeting for him with Colonel Mario Reyes Mena, the chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, and to an official at the U.S. Embassy in Honduras, who helped arrange a meeting in January with the commander in chief of the Honduran armed forces.

Mr. Posey said he could not recall the identity of either the military officer or the embassy official.

After the visit to El Salvador, he said, his group ended up supplying the Salvadoran military with field equipment, including packs, belts, canisters and pouches to hold ammunition.

In addition, he said, he and three associates were waved through customs when they arrived in Honduras in January even though they were carrying combat weapons and 4,000 rounds of ammunition, because they had a letter from the White House.

Ernest Tubb Dies; Was a Pioneer In Country Music

The Associated Press

NASHVILLE — Ernest Tubb, 70, the pioneer of country music's honky-tonk sound with songs like "I'm Walking the Floor Over You," died Thursday.

Officials at the Grand Ole Opry and at the Baptist Hospital said Mr. Tubb died of emphysema. He had been in failing health since 1981.

Known as The Texas Troubadour, Mr. Tubb in 1965 was the sixth member elected to the Country Music Hall of Fame. He first sang on the Grand Ole Opry radio program in 1942 and his distinctive, deep baritone was heard on the popular country music show throughout his career.

He sold at least 30 million records and recorded more than 250 songs. His hits, besides the million-selling "I'm Walking the Floor Over You" in 1942, included "Waltz Across Texas," "Let's Turn Back the Years," "Rainbow at Midnight," "Tomorrow Never Comes," "Filipino Baby" and "Little Ole Band of Gold."

Bessie Jones, Singer Of Black Folk Music, Dies

BRUNSWICK, Georgia (AP) — Bessie Jones, 82, a singer of ethnic black songs who was recognized as one of the nation's leading folk artists, died Tuesday.

Mrs. Jones began performing professionally in 1955, singing music originally by slaves.

In 1982, she was one of 15 master folk artists awarded a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Dali to Receive Skin Grafts

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — A team of surgeons is scheduled to perform a complicated skin graft operation Friday on Salvador Dali, 80, in an attempt to save the artist's life following burns he suffered in a fire last week.



MOCK DESERT WARFARE — A U.S. Marine Corps helicopter loaded with troops landed at a combat center near Twentynine Palms, California, on Wednesday as

part of a training exercise to test their ability to fight a desert war on short notice. About 50,000 troops are staging battles in the heat of California's deserts.

Conservative Landslide Opens New Era in Canada

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

OTTAWA, Canada — Brian Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative Party, which on Tuesday

won the biggest political majority in Canadian history, appear to

have fundamentally changed the country's political landscape.

The result, wrote Richard Gwyn, a columnist for The Toronto Star, Canada's largest newspaper, "almost certainly made the Conservatives the majority party for the rest of this century."

Liberals, as well as members of the New Democratic Party, which fared unexpectedly well, would debate that. But the returns were clearly a setback for the Liberal Party, which has run Canada for most of this century. Even more, it reflected dissatisfaction with Canada's stagnant economy and lack of a sense of direction.

Mr. Mulroney offered a change. While it would be wrong to call the Tory victory a conservative revolution in the sense of some of the descriptions of Ronald Reagan's

1980 triumph, it augurs new paths. Mr. Mulroney is committed to a variety of goals that might seem to work at cross purposes — increase

NEWS ANALYSIS

ing social and military spending while cutting the deficit, lifting Canadian pride while diminishing the sort of nationalism that has hurt relations with the United States.

This does not mean the new prime minister, expected to take office Sept. 17, will necessarily bow to Washington. On a June visit to the White House, he urged President Reagan to take action on acid rain, something Canadian environmentalists cannot remember Pierre Elliott Trudeau doing.

Clearly, his pro-U.S. stance, which is intended to buoy trade and investment, is geared to bolstering the interests of his own country. He has argued that the best way to improve Canada's economy is to strengthen ties with the United States.

He has the mandate. The Tories captured 50 percent of the vote, compared with 28 percent for the Liberals and 19 percent for the New Democratic Party. They won 211 of 282 seats in the House of Commons.

It amounted to a repudiation of the Liberals, who won the fewest number of seats they have ever had, 40. The feeling across Canada, analysts said, was that the party had been in power too long. They were in office for all but nine months of the last 16 years under Mr. Trudeau and for five years before that under his predecessor, Lester B. Pearson.

During the 1960s and most of the 1970s, the economy raced ahead of that of the United States. But for three years it languished in a recession deeper than that to the south. And its recovery has been more sluggish.

Unemployment in Canada is 11 percent, compared to 7.5 percent in the United States. More than a fifth of the nation's youth are unemployed.

"Our objective and our mandate is to create jobs and to get the economy of Canada moving again," Mr. Mulroney said in his victory speech.

His victory probably cannot be compared to President Reagan's and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ideological triumphs. His strong support for welfare policies, his moderate tone and the more liberal texture of the Canadian electorate argue against it.

Mr. Mulroney has said that the Foreign Investment Review Agency should be changed from a watchdog group into a business development agency, hustling American companies to invest more money. He has

urged an intensification of discussions to remove trade barriers in specific industrial sectors.

On foreign policy, the new leader may be more amenable to U.S. positions in Central America that were criticized by the Liberals.

Mr. Mulroney implicitly answered U.S. criticisms of Canadian military spending by promising a 6 percent increase in inflation-adjusted arms expenditures, double the current rate.

The 339 Mulroney campaign promises the Liberals counted mean increased public spending in the campaign. Mr. Mulroney began to say that many of his pledges might not be fulfilled until late in his five-year term.

Some think even this is wishful thinking.

"We've been promised, loosely, 1990s growth and 1980s welfare," said Abraham Rotstein, a political economist at the University of Toronto. "And that ain't gonna happen."

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2 Airports in New York May Be Allowed More Traffic in Peak Hours

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New York's Kennedy International and La Guardia airports would be allowed to have more landings and takeoffs at peak hours, and Newark International, in Newark, far fewer under new government suggestions.

Airline officials heard the suggestions Wednesday at the first of several meetings they are holding to devise a voluntary industry plan for easing congestion at six major U.S. airports. They are the three New York area airports, Hartford International in Atlanta, O'Hare International in Chicago and Stapleton International in Denver.

The Federal Aviation Administration said the suggestions were "guidelines" for the industry to consider in its talks. Edward F. Faberman, acting chief counsel of the agency, said at the meeting in suburban Crystal City, Virginia, that the FAA would impose its own plan if the industry failed to adopt a plan that would solve the problem.

"We are content to play a minimum role but will not hesitate to play a direct part," Mr. Faberman said. The agency formally proposed regulations last month by which it would take control of airline flight-operation schedules. The regulations, if put into effect, would be similar to the guidelines advanced Wednesday for voluntary acceptance.

Mr. Ryan also said the agency was weighing the prospects of relaxing some of the safety rules it imposed after the 1981 strike by air traffic controllers, which resulted in dismissal of all the strikers by the Reagan administration. Specifically, Mr. Ryan said, the agency is considering relaxing a rule that requires a distance of 20 miles (32 kilometers) be maintained between planes at certain times.

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TWA

ELECTION NOTEBOOK

ruled agains photographing the president on Air Force One without White House permission. After being asked to stop distribution, UPI sent an advisory message ordering subscribers not to use the picture. But later a UPI news executive, Edward T. Majeski, said this "mandatory kill" advisory had been sent in error.

Mr. Majeski reasoned that Mr. Reagan had been photographed in his sweat pants for several minutes without objection from White House aides. An Associated Press photographer also took pictures of the president in the jogging pants, but AP elected not to distribute them.

The president and his staff members often change into informal dress aboard the plane to keep their suits unwrinkled.

In Boston, Archbishop Bernard F. Law of the Roman Catholic Church described abortion as "the critical issue in this campaign" and urged voters Wednesday to make it their central concern when they cast their ballots.

"We are not saying you must vote" for a particular candidate, Archbishop Law said at a press conference, "but we are saying that when you make up your mind, this is the critical issue."

He also read a strongly worded statement, signed by himself and 17 other Catholic bishops from

Olympics Produce \$200,000 Surplus

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The city of Los Angeles, living up to a 1978 charter amendment that promised no public funds would be spent on the 1984 Olympics, ended the Games with a surplus of at least \$2.2 million and possibly as much as \$1 million.

The city controller, James Hahn, estimated total city expenses for the Olympics at \$31 million, but he said those costs were exceeded by revenues raised through a half-cent hotel bed tax, a tax on Olympic tickets and funds contributed by the private Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, which administered the Games.

Preliminary reports put total city

revenues at \$31.2 million, a figure that may rise to \$32 million when accounting is completed, he said. The excess funds will be turned over to the organizing committee for use in promoting amateur sports activities, Mr. Hahn said Tuesday.

Bessie Jones, Singer Of Black Folk Music, Dies

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Bessie Jones, 82, a singer of ethnic black songs who was recognized as one of the nation's leading folk artists, died Tuesday.

Mrs. Jones began performing professionally in 1955, singing music originally by slaves.

In 1982, she was one of 15 master folk artists awarded a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Dali to Receive Skin Grafts

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — A team of surgeons is scheduled to perform a complicated skin graft operation Friday on Salvador Dali, 80, in an attempt to save the artist's life following burns he suffered in a fire last week.

Study Finds Heat Alters Sweetener

United Press International

LA JOLLA, California — Aspartame, a popular low-calorie sweetener, undergoes a chemical change when heated and should not be used in cooking or hot drinks until further tests are conducted, scientists at Scripps Institution of Oceanography warned Thursday.

When heated, two harmless components of aspartame are changed into a form that could get into the bloodstream, the scientists told the San Diego Union newspaper. The effects of the two components are not known, said Dr. Jeffrey L. Bada, a Scripps chemist who headed a study of the sweetener.

Aspartame is marketed in the United States as NutraSweet and Equal, and has been approved for use in Belgium, Brazil, France, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Switzerland and Tunisia.

The statement is the latest in a number of pronouncements by Catholic leaders on the abortion issue.

The study, by the Congress Watch unit of Mr. Nader's Public Citizen, found that the political action committee of the 25 largest chemical companies contributed \$2.2 million since 1981; \$1.3 million to House members and \$300,000 to senators.

Mr. Nader's group favors public financing of House and Senate elections as a way of eliminating the influence of political action committees on campaign finances.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Canada Votes for Change

Brian Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative Party have won a tremendous victory, one that, for the first time in many Canadian elections, runs the full width of the country. It is a sweep on a scale that submerges the established regional patterns. Most French-speaking voters went the same way as most English-speaking voters. The industrial cities went with the western prairies and oil fields. As John Turner, the defeated prime minister and Liberal Party leader, put it, the returns were "absolutely convincing."

That returns confirm a Canadian consensus that the great figure of the country's recent politics, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, had stayed too long—and also that Mr. Turner, who succeeded Mr. Trudeau two months ago, showed too little capacity to change. When Mr. Trudeau first became prime minister in 1968 his country was moving rapidly toward a crisis that, under less able leadership, might have torn it apart. A powerful separatist movement had formed in the French-speaking majority of Quebec, and there was a real possibility that Canada would dissolve into two—or perhaps three or four—-independent countries.

During the 1970s Mr. Trudeau restored a durable national unity. But the Trudeau method required a lot of bargains and concessions back and forth across the English-French line. When the crisis was finally over, he left many Canadians convinced that they had been used

not quite fairly. Those irritations have been aggravated in the past four years by the further strain of poor economic performance.

That suggests the job ahead. Mr. Mulroney has to find ways to reconcile the people, especially in the West, who consider themselves to have lost out by the vigorous application of Mr. Trudeau's nationalism. He has to find ways to get the economy growing faster with higher investment to generate more employment for a young and growing population.

He is not likely to copy much from the Reagan variety of conservatism. Canada has a long tradition of low defense spending and generous social benefits. Nothing in his campaign suggests that he intends to change either of those policies much. With budget deficits already larger in proportion to the economy than in the United States, Mr. Mulroney does not have a lot of room for maneuver on taxes.

But Canada's similarities to the United States make it an instructive example of political alternatives. In the Trudeau years Canada was preoccupied with its ethnic divisions. Now its political energy will go chiefly into the struggle to find an acceptable balance between economic growth for society and economic security for individuals. Since all the other industrial democracies are now engaged in the same search, Mr. Mulroney's kind of conservatism will have more than local interest.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

sharp overall setback, have ended their shutout in the far West by capturing the Vancouver seat contested by Mr. Turner.

Canada's relations with the United States are likely to be calmer now than in the last years under the volatile Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Mulroney wants to continue to restrain the nationalism that had for so long discouraged foreign investment and skewed energy policy. He seems to understand that when the world's largest pair of trading partners diverge economically, it is Canada that tends to be hurt.

The new prime minister will face a substantial challenge in living up to the expectations aroused by his sweep. There are no magic cures for the weak economy he inherits. And Canada's peculiar psychological discontent will persist. Given sharp regional differences and an expansive giant southern neighbor, Canada can never be sure of its national identity.

Few nations anywhere, however, can boast of such a healthy democratic process. It is capable of healing regional wounds and clearly transmitting a popular mandate for change. Canadians have thus given themselves new reason for national pride; and, as Mr. Mulroney's campaign emphasized, they have given Americans a good reminder to appreciate having Canada as a neighbor.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Science Paying in Space

It will be a while before we see ads for Special Supersaver Space Shuttle round-trip fares to Solar City and points outward, but space travel itself is becoming marvelously less extraordinary with the passing of each day and mission. If not that today's astronauts are less challenged, or that people are not relieved when a mission ends safely, there are dangers always, and each mission presents new challenges. The difference now is that getting there is only half the fun: the people who are going along, and what they are doing as they go is what is making the American space program a more impressive investment.

For starters, there are more crews. Nobody really gives a second thought now to the fact that men and women, black and white and older than they used to be, are taking off, doing their duties and holding up well. And although these crews will run into troubles along the road, the way they cope sounds more and more familiar. Ice outside the vehicle? First you try hot water, and then stick out a mechanical arm and knock it loose. Had that not worked, get out and start scraping.

For more fascinating are the experiments going on in space. During last December's Spacelab mission on the shuttle Columbia,

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

From All the Parts of Canada

What Canadians of every political persuasion can particularly welcome is that, after a period during which the Liberal Party has been weak in the West and the Tories have been unable to gain a foothold in Quebec, the government that Mr. Mulroney forms will have strong elected representation from all parts of the country. That should help heal the wounds from the politically bruising past decade.

—The Toronto Star.

Some of [Tuesday's] results were due to the Liberals; to Pierre Trudeau's final patronage appointments and his legacy of a weakened party; to that party's insufferable arrogance; to its new leader's mistakes and failures, which his genuine qualities could not obscure.

—The Gazette (Montreal).

FROM OUR SEPT. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Peary 'Nailed Flag to Pole'

1934: Arms Trafficking Is Exposed

WASHINGTON — The following has been received [on Sept. 6] from Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Newfoundland: "To Associated Press, New York: Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole — Peary." Washington is patriotically stirred by Commander Robert E. Peary's report, but although Dr. Frederick Cook's discovery has been generally accepted, Commander Peary's friends in the navy, officialdom and the National Geographic Society felt certain that he also would achieve the goal. The discovery is believed to have been made early this summer. The commander's friends have for weeks expressed the belief that he had reached the Pole and that the news was delayed by transmission difficulties. The last word from him was received on Oct. 7, 1908.

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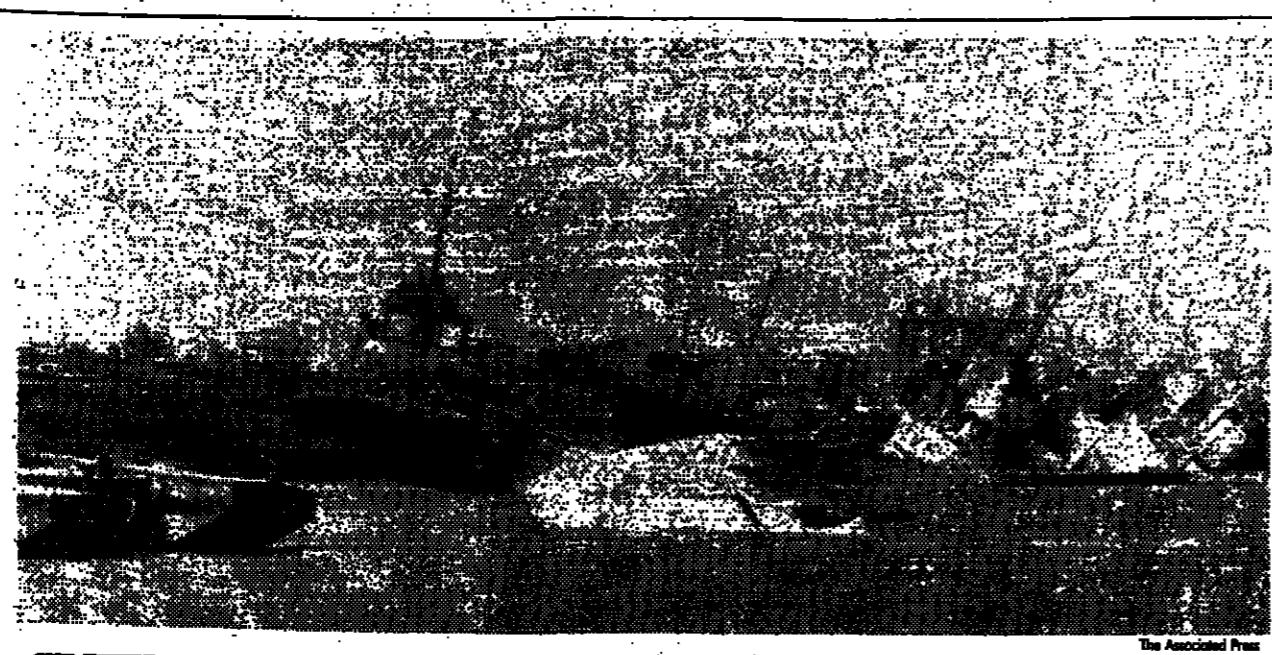
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CEMETERY OF SHIPS — Wrecked vessels litter the Karun River in the Iranian port of Khorramshahr, Iran

The Associated Press says that more than 1,000 vessels have been damaged or sunk by the Iraqis since the Gulf war began in 1980.

Thai Military's Role Seen Increasing Despite Vote

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — The Thai parliament's vote Monday blocking an army-backed move to reopen discussion of permitting military officers to join the cabinet was seen as a victory for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda over the armed forces.

"Prem has won a battle," a Western diplomat said. "The fact the military backed off can count as a victory for him."

However, the issue and its inherent tensions are considered almost certain to crop up again, probably in a parliamentary session in April, diplomats and Thai observers said.

The parliament voted, 371-76, to postpone consideration of the army motion before the supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlangk, requested Sunday that the issue be put off for the sake of national unity.

The postponement followed two months of military and political developments that had alarmed some segments of Thai society and provoked protests by students and human rights groups.

The developments included the rounding up in July of 22 suspected Communists in Bangkok, the arrest in August of a prominent writer and social critic, Sulak Sivaraksa, and two associates on charges of treason, a move last month to extend the military tenure of General Arthit beyond his mandatory retirement at age 60 next year, the introduction of the parliamentary motion and the announcement Monday of an annual military reshuffle that consolidated General Arthit's hold on the army.

Western diplomats question

whether these events are related. But some Thai observers see them as part of a conservative trend involving the continued rise of General Arthit and restoration of the military's dominant political role following efforts by civilian parties to promote parliamentary democracy.

The United States has made known its support for a moderate parliamentary government and political pluralism in Thailand, the only U.S. ally on the Southeast Asian mainland. But the United States also has a close relationship with the Thai military during from the Vietnam War and is the major supplier of the Thai armed forces.

General Arthit's continued rise was confirmed in Monday's military reshuffle, which affected 352 officers. A strong Arthit backer, Major General Pichit Kullavachai, was promoted to commander of the most important of four regional commands and the one that includes Bangkok.

The outspoken General Pichit, 52, a West Point graduate who served with Thai forces in Vietnam, has promoted a bid to extend General Arthit's tenure as supreme commander and army commander-in-chief for two years.

General Pichit, who is widely seen as having ambitions of his own to become prime minister, also has strongly supported efforts to amend the constitution to allow civil servants, including military officers, to hold political posts in the government.

Faced with intense military lobbying last month for General Arthit's extension, Mr. Prem praised General Arthit and agreed that extending his service was a "good

proposal." But he deferred the matter by saying he would "consider action in accordance with the legal process."

The importance and sensitivity attached to the royal family, which in principle remains aloof from politics, was illustrated by the arrest Aug. 5 of Mr. Sulak on charges of treason for comments in his book, "Unmasking That Society."

The arrest in Bangkok by the police Special Branch aroused expressions of international concern from academics and human rights activists in Asia and the United States. In response, Interior Minister Sritti Jirarote warned foreigners not to interfere in Thai legal processes.

Mr. Sulak has been released on \$22,000 bail and is due to go on trial soon.

It has not been clear whether the military had anything to do with Mr. Sulak's arrest, but some Western diplomats were inclined to think the case was separate from the other political and military developments involved in the latest government-military face-off.

Others have speculated that, with the arrests, the military was trying to provoke student demonstrations and unrest that would have provided a rationale for a coup. In any case, no such upheaval materialized and the prospect of a coup is now generally ruled out.

A Western diplomat said that those who were pushing to unseat Mr. Prem were trying to do it through legal means.

"It's much harder to have a coup now than it used to be," he said.



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WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried. "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit down."

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

Washington — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

To those of us who served in World War II, memories die hard when it comes to allowing a power

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INTERNATIONAL
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GERMAN FASHION

A SPECIAL REPORT

* FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

Page 7



Soft colors and soft cuts is the message from Germany's top designers. From the left: Wolfgang Joop, Jil Sander, Caren Pfeifer, Manfred Schneider, Beatrice Hynapendahl and Uta Raasch have sketched their favorite looks from their spring 1985 collections.

As the Fashion World Looks on, Designers Refine Skills, Search for Identity

By Letitia Jett

FOR THOSE who are fascinated by the more ample figures in fashion — sales figures — the importance of the German fashion industry poses few doubts.

In 1983 sales of women's apparel were \$7.4 billion and exports were more than \$1.5 billion, well ahead of Italy and France.

The quandary about West Germany's position in the fashion world has little to do with the economics of the business and much to do with the aesthetics.

It is generally agreed that the country's young, vibrant and growing design community presents an

interesting dimension to and departure from the mainstream of German fashion: that large group of solid ready-to-wear manufacturers that consistently produces well-priced merchandise, derivative in design but interesting for retailers because of its high quality and, no small consideration, an unwavering respect for retail delivery dates.

While it is not completely fair to speak of German fashion only in economic terms, it is perhaps premature to exhort on the country's highly developed design creativity. All of this is not to say that one cannot see bright spots of innovation and invention, a meticulous

dedication to detail and quality construction coupled with a unique appreciation of what modern women need and want to wear. The last is partially a result of another interesting aspect of German fashion: most of it is designed by women. Jil Sander is in the forefront of the movement, with no-nonsense clothes generously cut from luxe fabrics that one could imagine being comfortably worn by Marlene Dietrich or Joan Crawford — confident women who give off the appealing aura of being feminine and strong at the same time.

German-born Karl Lagerfeld, whose career began and flourished in Paris and has expanded to in-

clude his work for the house of Chanel as well as his collections in Italy and the United States, has some problem identifying a national image for the ready-to-wear coming out of his native land.

"They don't have an identity you can talk about yet, not the way the Italians, the French, the Americans and the English do. Maybe it's something new, a new approach, the 'no-image image' — maybe it's the wave of the future, who knows? I'm ready for everything," he said.

"Certainly they are doing nice clothes, but I can't tell you what they are specifically; they don't reflect a personality or a cultural in-

fluence yet. Also, it doesn't make it easy to project a strong fashion image when a country's designers are scattered in several different cities.

"I'm waiting," Lagerfeld said. "I love the idea of things happening in other countries. Between 1945 and about 1953, there was a German fashion image and there were also excellent fashion photographers to record it."

"I feel there is a certain German

influence in my design, although I have never worked in Germany and I cannot even specifically explain it. I think it is sometimes in the atmosphere of the way I put everything together."

Many see a special alliance between designer and customer as an important characteristic reflected in German designers' clothes.

"I think one can say the Germans offer very practical fashion, which in many ways really con-

cerns with what busy women are comfortable wearing," Christa Dowling, editor of German Vogue, maintains. "And the fact that the majority of designers are women is extremely interesting for me."

One has to remember that this is a relatively new movement. Most of the top names were not around five years ago. It takes time. Germans are wonderful craftsmen; now we will wait for that special sparkle that will set German design

apart from the rest of the fashion world," Dowling said. "I think it will come — after all Germany has a rich, active cultural life and the people are truly international, probably speaking more languages than any other European country. Germans are curious and all of these traits should have a positive effect on fashion as well."

As Lagerfeld said: "It is an interesting subject. Now let's wait for the magic. I am ready for it."

German Manufacturers Satisfy the Demands Of a Discerning International Retail Clientele

By Herb Altschull

DUSSELDORF — Something has happened to the West German fashion mentality, and it has pretty much revolutionized the clothing industry in this country.

It was not long ago that German streets and offices offered archetypes of conservatism in dress. The men wore business suits with white shirt and tie and the women wore proper, stodgy dresses.

Today, walking along the Königsallee in Düsseldorf, a Rhineland city that likes to bill its major shopping street as the Fifth Avenue of Germany, it is possible to see not a single business suit or more than a scattering of women in dresses. The watchwords are youth, informality, comfort, and more than a little bit of the dramatic — sometimes with more flesh in evidence than clothing.

These shifts in style have brought major changes to the retail clothing industry. And the companies that caught on to the mood are raking in the Deutsche marks.

Through the 1960s, French high fashion dominated the elegant German specialty shops. The traditional market remained what it had been for half a century, with bulky, serviceable and unimaginative styles in the department stores.

Then came the youth movement from Italy and the jeans revolution in the United States. West Germany has not been the same since.

In one sense, French and to some extent Italian fashion houses have wasted many opportunities, for Germany is the world's largest clothing market after the United States.

Eleanor Müller-Stindl, fashion editor for Textil-Wirtschaft, tells what happened:

In the 1950s and '60s, "everything had to have a French name." French designers could sell whatever they produced. Demand was heavier than supply.

Then the representatives of the Parisian houses turned, at worst, arrogant or, at best, poor retailers, with behavior that said: "You ought to feel fortunate that we are condescending to sell to you." Further, they began to demand tie-in sales — in order to market a particular house's best products, a shop manager had to take its poorest stock as well. Retailers grew unhappy.

The 1970s saw the advent of the Italian houses, touching a new German nerve with sportier, less elegant,

more comfortable styles — and intense promotion.

The German market made a swift shift in allegiance and, while French haute couture still sold, the Italians took over first place — until they began to make the same mistakes the French had made earlier.

Thus a door opened for something new, a chance for German designers to show what they could do. "The field," said Müller-Stindl, "was ripe."

Moreover, the new wave of German designers that started to appear in the 1970s was even more clear than the Italians about what people here like to identify as "German mentality."

Thus Klaus Stelmann, the biggest name in women's outerwear in Germany, can boast sales estimat-

The difference lies in the mass market skills in which the West German industry has long excelled.

Peter Paul Polte, an editor for Textil-Wirtschaft, recounts the case of Boss, the largest producer of menswear in Germany: "Boss buys 90 percent of its raw material from Italy, and then finishes the work in German factories."

The result, Polte said, is that a suit that costs more than 2,000 DM if handmade in Italy sells at no more than 600 DM mass-produced in Germany.

The chemical industry makes an important contribution in the form of the latest in synthetic fibers.

"Forty percent of our expenditures in textiles goes to research," said Peter Lorenz, sales manager for the Hoechst textile operation in Berlin.

Polte said that the remarkable decline in the number of suits produced in West Germany, to 4.4 million last year compared with 6.8 million in 1977, was related to the move toward a service society in Germany. "You don't have to wear a suit in the office any more," he said. Then, after a moment's reflection, he added: "Unless you're a banker."

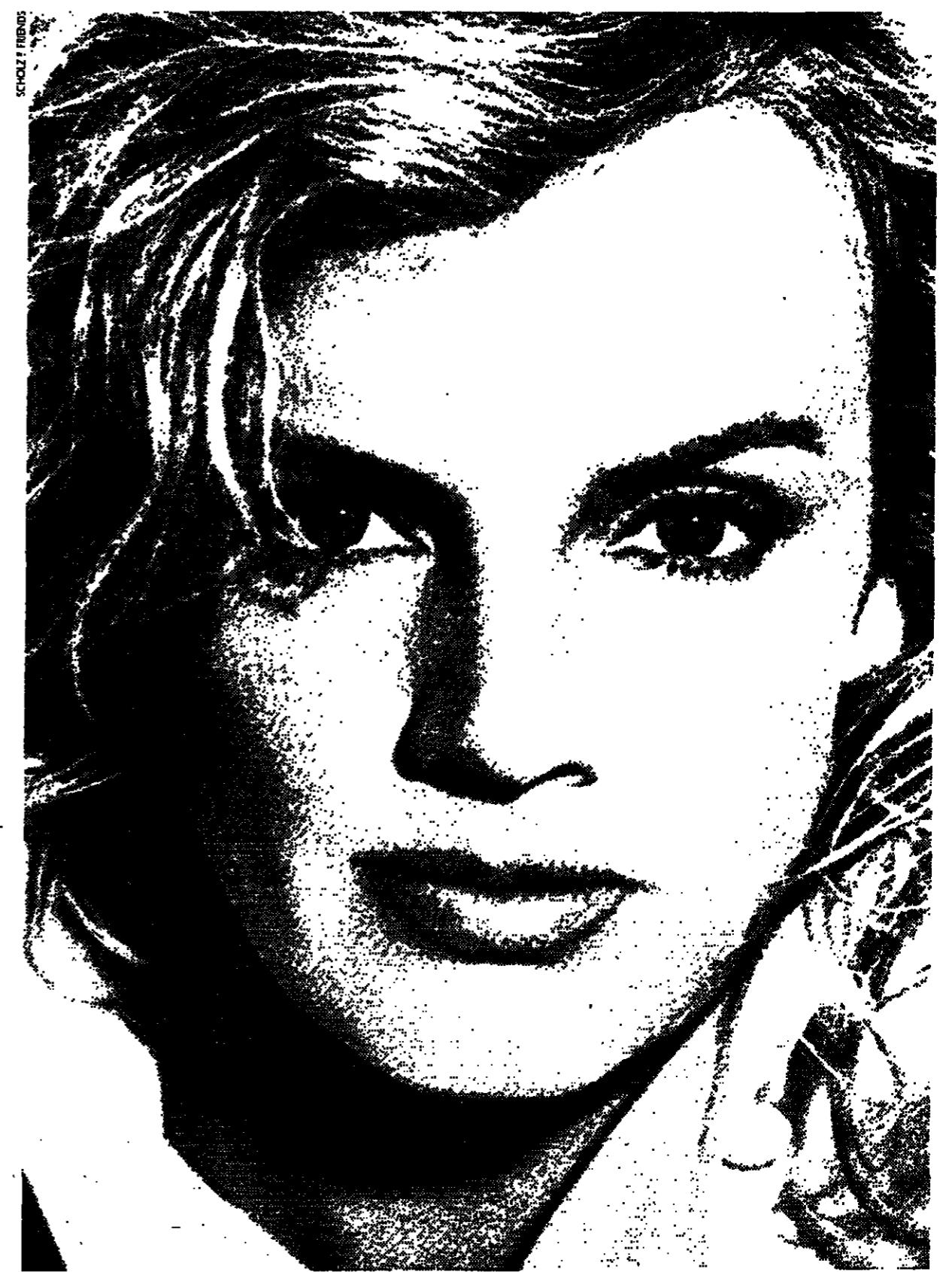
Among the many factors in the youth movement in Germany, none has been more significant than the change in the structure of families. Most married women work now, and couples have more money and fewer children, usually only one child.

"And that one child is spoiled," said Manfred Kromen, director of IGEDO, the women's outerwear federation. "Because there is usually an only child, the mother and father spend more money on that child, and both mother and father want to look young, too."

Michael Rover, director of Juno, one of the country's largest ready-to-wear houses, says this is why the dress is on the way back — not the conservative, often dowdy dress of the past but a new, sporty dress, to match a new German mentality.

This may be so, but the racks at department stores and specialty shops exhibit many more coordinates than dresses. Between 1977 and 1983, dress production fell from 46 million to 31 million while sales of blouses and pants increased.

Müller-Stindl sees a middle road. German women, she says, are divided, with a minority still going for elegance and haute couture and the majority wanting youth and comfort.



JIL SANDER

HAMBURG DUSSELDORF MÜNCHEN BERLIN NEW YORK BEVERLY HILLS DALLAS MAILAND ROM ZURICH

A SPECIAL REPORT ON GERMAN FASHION



These Are the Names and Faces to Watch

MUNICH — What next? Who are the new talents? Where are they?

These are the burning questions in the business of fashion, where passing fancies, disposable chic and planned obsolescence keep the industry in business.

Because of this fragile support system, the eternal search for the new and different has developed into an international obsession for retailers and the fashion press.

And maybe, just maybe, Germany will be the next fashion frontier.

Save for Jill Sander, until about five years ago the question of whether Germany had an active fashion design community was moot.

Now several designers are producing some genuinely beautiful ready-to-wear, of the highest quality cut from the most luxurious fabrics.

Among the country's best talents are Sander, Wolfgang Joop, Beatrice Hympendahl, Uta Raasch, Wolfgang Schneider and Caren Pfleger.

This is how each one describes his or her client, that ideal woman for whom they design and on whom they would always like to see their clothes.

• Jill Sander, who lived six years in the United States and studied art and U.S. history at the University of California, says her customer is

"strong and international ... and she doesn't like designer 'uniforms' any more than I do."

• Manfred Schneider says his ideal woman is Lauren Hutton.

And he adds in jest, while sipping Taittinger champagne: "I don't design for a woman who works, she just spends. She is intelligent, refined, spirited, and she has long blonde hair, long legs, a collection of old Vuitton luggage and plenty of jewelry from Cartier. And she never lets anyone see her without makeup and perfume."

• Uta Raasch says that she is not "as rich or elegant" as her clients, but that she and they are "emancipated, feminine, self-confident"

creatures." Of the ideal customer, she says, "I sell her ideas, a total look to make her life easier. I must admit I love to see my clothes on rich, beautiful women."

• Caren Pfleger, who worked as a model in New York, prefers a "feminized masculine" look" for herself and her designs. "I know what makes women look better, I know what men hate and when I work I never forget those things — everything is straight and simple. I'm no trendsetter."

• Wolfgang Joop studied art and entered the fashion business as an illustrator. Now he is designing his own collection of ready-to-wear, furs and even T-shirts, instead of

sketching other designers' work. He says his ideal woman has, first, "a sense of humor — she is intelligent and she has great appreciation for the possibility of change."

• Beatrice Hympendahl, with design school training, a talent for unexpected combinations and a passion for her work, sees her client as a woman who "likes small changes. She likes to be able to comfortably move from business dinner engagements, she is not crass when it comes to fashion and she loves to mix several designer's clothes together — as I do — to get her own look."

— LETITIA JETZ

To Trained Artisan, 'Handwerk' Is No Cottage Industry

By Doris Gilbert

BONN — In most of the English-speaking world, the term "handicrafts" conjures up an image of ladies sitting at home knitting, embroidery, making lace — cottage industries where the artist follows a creative trade to make some extra money, usually in a non-industrial setting.

In West Germany, the meaning of handicrafts and the system under which they are produced is entirely different. Handicrafts are made by master craftsmen whose schooling includes apprenticeships and courses in business. Handwerk is not piecework at home, and the items turned out are not just for fashion and decoration.

The German word *handwerk* means craft or trade and literally work done by hand. Since the first potter's object or the first use of a

loom, the craftsman's hand has guided his tools. This is still true in Germany, for the term *handwerk* includes not only clothing, textiles, leather crafts and such, but the construction and metal crafts, woodworking, food crafts and more.

There are 125 trades listed at the national crafts federation, the ZHD. The federation, based in Bonn, represents the interests of all arts and crafts to the parliament, the federal government and agencies of the European Community.

Under the ZHD are 42 chambers of crafts representing various states in Germany and West Berlin. They operate much as the medieval guilds did. The state chambers list all craftsmen qualified to run their businesses, and the top people in each field are represented in beautifully printed brochures that detail the practitioners' backgrounds and

show examples of their work. The regional group decides who is acceptable and is allowed to set standards of quality.

The various governing organizations provide many services for the craftsman, including promotion, information dissemination, consulting, lecture courses and business advice.

Crafts provide 11 percent of the gross national product. About 500,000 companies are listed in the guilds with roughly 3.9 million people employed and total sales of 387 billion Deutsche marks in 1983.

Preparation to become a craftsman includes years of study and apprenticeship, specifically: attendance at a trade school, three years of apprenticeship, the passing of the apprenticeship examination, four years of work as a journeyman, passing a master examination and opening a business of one's

own. The craftsman is 25 to 28 years old before starting work and about 30 when he or she opens a shop.

It is important to note that the law expects even the artistic craftsman to make a living from the work, and to make a good living out of the business, which is why business courses are required along with the art. The law does not restrict the size of a crafts company — there are one-man operations as well as those employing hundreds of people.

Today's *handwerk* industry is becoming overcrowded. Young Germans are filling all the technical school places and apprenticeships and there is a shortage of openings in schools and in shop training. The handicrafts part of the industry, once the domain of upper-middle-class German girls, is attracting young men as well. Many of the young people who believe in the Greens' political grouping are among those going in for handicrafts.

What happened to the handicrafts world in Germany was basically a direct result of World War II. Germany, divided into East and West, lost its core centers of handicrafts, which had mostly existed in the East. As people relocated to the West they took their trades and

crafts with them. There is no lace center, no embroidery center, wherever the emigre found new homes became a home for their art. Under West German law these crafts blossomed as small businesses. About the only real cottage industry left in West Germany is basket weaving, which has its center in Upper Franconia.

Among the flourishing small businesses that have a fashion impact, the leather and suede products are in the forefront. Many of the products are based on *tracht*, the traditional folk styles, but updated. They are beautifully constructed with suede, leather and wool combined in stylish suits, coats and jackets. These garments are made in several small ateliers where it is possible to buy directly.

Custom jewelry is another crafts industry in the fashion sphere. Langanj Schmid GmbH is a family business, started 30 years ago, that produces costume jewelry accented with black pearls. Everything is handmade and all the design, manufacturing and marketing is done by the family's Stuttgart premises. Outlets are stores such as Marshall Field in Chicago and Harvey Nichols in London. This is one of the companies that use outside workers — 30 people work at the factory and 30 in their homes.

Technology Is Rejuvenating Germany's Textile Industry

FRANKFURT — The three-year decline of the German textile industry, which is one of the largest in the world, came to a stop in 1983 and things are looking up, if only mildly, according not only to those in the industry but also to independent analysts.

Industry sources say the main factor in the improvement has been the ability of West Germany to adapt to major shifts in international trade and to the changing requirements of customers.

This situation has been costly in terms of jobs and businesses. In 1957, 650,000 people were employed in the West German textile industry. In 1970, the total was half a million, representing 6 percent of manufacturing jobs in the country. At the end of last year, however, only 240,000 were still employed in textiles, and factories were closing at an alarming rate. The number of companies has fallen to about 1,400, from 2,396 in 1970.

Textiles account for about 4 percent of West Germany's total trade. Production has fallen about 13 percent since the start of the 1970s, but the productivity of the workers remaining on the job has made an immense difference. The output of the average worker has gone up 40 percent in 13 years, according to industry reports.

Machines have of course been the chief factor, in addition to the output of the giant chemical companies that since the 1970s have been turning out an increasing volume of sophisticated synthetics.

At the end of 1983, the German textile industry continued to rank second to Italy's in total exports, \$8.131 billion compared with \$8.402 billion for Italy. The European giants were followed by Japan (\$6.4 billion), Hong Kong (\$5.9 billion), South Korea (\$3.1 billion), France (\$3 billion) and the United States (\$4.8 billion).

Imports far outdistanced exports. In 1981, the latest year for which statistics were available, West Germany was the world's leading textile importer, at \$17.9 billion. The United States was second, with \$11.19 billion, followed by Britain (\$6.4 billion), France (\$5.9 billion) and Hong Kong (\$2.1 billion).

Sixty percent of the German textile output is produced for the apparel industry, the bulk of it in synthetic fibers and threads. Thirty percent goes for home and household textiles and 10 percent for industrial uses. Synthetic fibers and threads dominate the output, especially in blends with cotton and wool.

— HERB ALTSCHUL



A good name to wear.

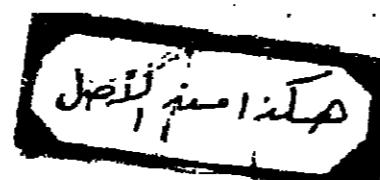
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TRAVEL

Corn on the Cob: Style Counts

by Marian Burros

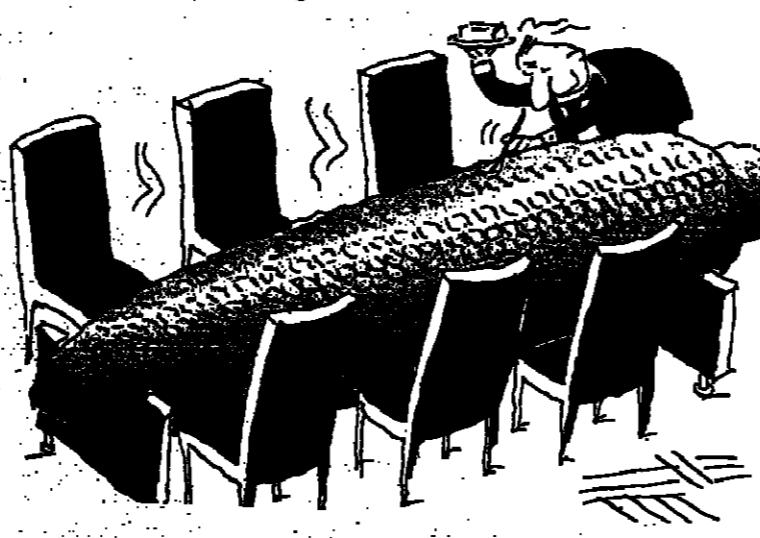
NEW YORK — At an informal dinner party in Washington recently where the hostess served the first local corn of the year, I watched in fascination as two guests took the proffered stick of butter and rolled their ears of corn directly on it. This prompted a discussion on the proper way to butter corn.

The participants included people born in the Middle West, the Far West and the Northeast and, of course, there was no agreement. The whole-stick-of-butter school was subscribed to by the Middle Westerners. The Far Westerners melted butter in a shallow dish and rolled the corn in it. And those of us from the Northeast, more frugal, perhaps, than the others, used a butter knife to spread a pat of butter on the corn.

There was accord, however, on corn holders. No one thought much of them. Even though we had silver ones at home, fashioned as ears of corn, with prongs to stick into either end of the cob, I never saw my mother use them. Some of us feel corn never tastes as good as when you have it firmly gripped in your fingers, even if that risks a burn from a steaming cob. And then there are miniature brushes, presumably for spreading melted butter on corn. Someone gave me a set; I've never tried them.

"As for corn cutters, the device that splits the kernels open to make creamed corn, it wasn't until I was grown up that I was introduced to one. Some people use the cutters to run over the kernels before eating them off the cob. This gives the corn a different texture, but hardly seems worth the effort unless the corn is old and tough."

I have set opinions about corn that derive from my childhood, when the only corn on the cob I ever ate at home had come from the field within two hours of picking. Not because we lived on a farm, but because my mother believed so strongly that its sweetness was in direct relationship to its freshness that she drove to the edge of town several times a week at about 4:30 or 5 P.M. to a roadside stand where it had just been picked. By 6:30 it was out of the kettle, steaming in a tea towel, awaiting its butter



— Illustration by Nicolas Asako

both. My mother said corn older than that had already turned to starch.

In those days the most desirable variety was the white Country Gentleman. It seems to me it came later in the season. Mother peeled back a portion of the husk from every ear before she purchased it and punctured a kernel with a fingernail to test for toughness. No worms or old ears for her. Today you are lucky if they let you select the ears, much less pull away the husk.

My standards for corn haven't changed much. I've never purchased an ear in a supermarket or even an Oriental market. Country Gentleman seems to have disappeared from the commercial market. Better strains have replaced it, they say. But they don't remember Country Gentleman the way I do. Now I buy Silver Queen and it is almost as good as the corn of my childhood.

What has changed is the way I eat and cook the corn. I stopped using butter because of the fat and calories. Then I discovered that the sweetness of a fresh young ear did not require additional embellishments. While most of the corn I am able to buy now is more than two hours old, it has always been picked the same day. The husks and silk are not removed until just before cooking because they act as a protective shield against the sir. I do not put salt or sugar in

the water and instead of boiling I steam for four minutes at the most.

If, after all this loving care, the corn is not sweet or tender, I fall back on the butter, but season it with a bit of cumin, allowing about 1 teaspoon of ground cumin for each 3 tablespoons of butter.

I am so partial to corn that I am prejudiced in favor of any dish that contains it. The revolution in American cooking finds corn in many dishes where it never appeared before: in soups and sauces for fish, in breads and salads. I was recently introduced to a Cajun corn dish called *maqueche* that calls for kernels from eight ears of corn sautéed in four tablespoons of hot butter. Two thinly sliced onions and finely chopped green pepper with freshly ground black pepper and a bit of cayenne are added and cooked until the onions are soft. Then a mixture of beaten egg yolk and about three-quarters of a cup of milk, depending on the age of the corn, are stirred in. The dish is cooked just until the mixture thickens slightly.

To tell the truth, I like corn so much that, like my mother, I even relish the leftover ears as a late-night snack, despite the wrinkled kernels.

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Harvest Festivals

Continued from page 11

Michigan, about a ton of Great Northern beans in decades past, the beans are prepared with beef in 35-gallon kettles hung on tripods — about 80 kettles' worth during the festival.

Folks line up for a bubbling bowl or to buy a quart or two to take home. Once they were servedhardtack, a traditional military bread, but it became too hard to find, says Bubb. Now you eat the soup with oyster crackers.

But soup is only part of the event. The barbecue pork, cooked out-of-doors like the soup, is almost as popular. For entertainment, there are carnival rides, an arts and crafts fair, music (mostly "hillbilly," says Bubb) and politics. The state's political leaders can be expected to turn up to meet their constituents, especially in an election year. Sept. 11-15.

CRANBERRY FESTIVAL, Carver, Massachusetts: The cranberry harvest has been mechanized, and the result, surprisingly, is a more colorful show. Once pickers combed the berries by hand from the vines. Now the bogs are flooded, a machine churns the water to loosen the fruit, and the berries float to the surface where they can be scooped up easily.

While afloat, they form "a magnificent sea of crimson," says Herbert Colcord of Ocean Spray, a famous brand name for cranberry products.

During the fall harvest, it's "virtually impossible," says Colcord, to explore the back roads around Carver in southeastern Massachusetts — the "Heart of Cranberry Country" — and not find these amazing bogs of floating berries. With 12,000 acres devoted to cranberries, Massachusetts produces about half the country's annual crop.

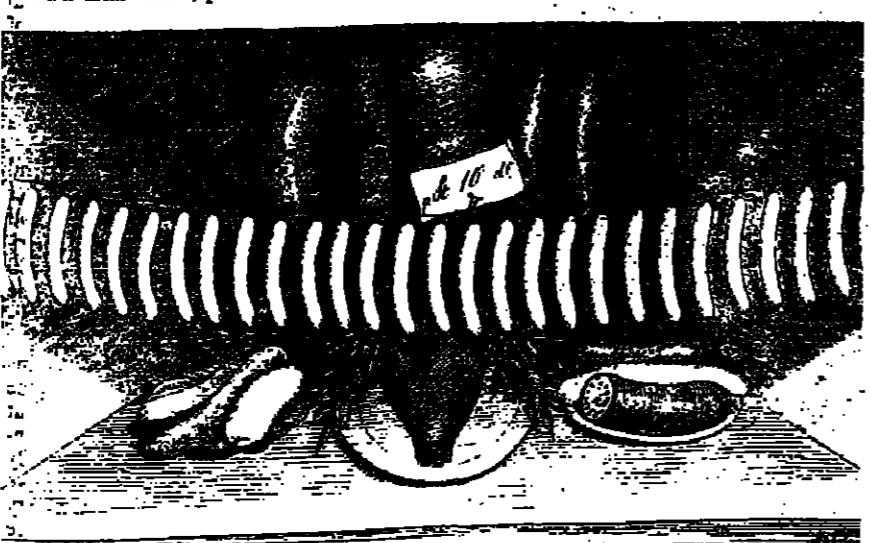
Mid-October is the height of the harvest, he advises, but if you go in late September you can also take in the Massachusetts Cranberry Festival. The highlights are the booths selling cranberry baked goods, jams and jellies; the cranberry-cooking demonstrations and a ride on the Edaville Railroad.

Once the narrow-gauge train, pulled by steam engine, hauls cranberries from the bog to the station, the cargo is tourists, numbering 10,000 to 12,000 during the festival, who are carried on a 5.5-mile (9-kilometer) tour across 200 acres of working bogs, reservoirs and uplands.

About a 10-minute drive away in Plymouth is Ocean Spray's Cranberry World, where exhibits include working bogs and a scale-model farm tracing the history and lore of the cranberry from colonial time to the present.

One note on terminology: Don't call the people who raise cranberries "farmers," even though they live on what are called farms. They are, says festival official Jean Gibbs, who is one herself, "cranberry growers" or "bog operators." Sept. 22-23 and 28-29.

OKTOBERFEST, Milwaukee: It's called Oktoberfest but they hold it in September (when the weather is warmer). Nevertheless, crowds of up to 30,000 on each of three consecutive weekends know which month the beer is being poured. It's one of the biggest German festivals in the country. Milwaukee's United German Societies, the Bavarian clubs, put on the show, and



what you get is a pretty good copy of a rollicking Munich beer hall. The setting is a vast outdoor pavilion, seating 4,000 in Old Heidelberg Park, which is owned by the societies. The park is about a 10-minute drive north of downtown Milwaukee in Glendale.

The music is a compah band and Alpine yodeling. The beer is both Milwaukee (of course) and Bavarian (including the dark Oktoberfest beer brewed for the Mimich and Milwaukee fests). And the food is — what else? — German. The specialty is *Spanferkel*, which travelers may recognize as "young pig roasted over coals."

Add folk dances, a Miss Muenchnekind (Miss Munich) contest, sing-alongs and beer-drinking competition to the beer-garden activities. And if this isn't *germanisch* enough, one society member has filled the pavilion walls with more than a dozen landscape murals. Glance up from your mug for Alpine scenes of the Old Country. Sept. 8-9, 15-16 and 22-23.

APPLE HARVEST FESTIVALS, Apple Country, Appalachia: For the next several weeks, the sweet aroma of ripening apples will drift across Apple Country, the rocky hills and valleys of the Appalachian Mountains to the west of Washington.

Winchester, Virginia, calls itself "The Apple Capital," since it is in the heart of Virginia's apple-growing region. But the abundant groves reach into West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. From mid-September through October, hardly a weekend passes without a harvest festival somewhere nearby.

Probably the most aromatic, and colorful, feature is apple-butter-making. Kettles of peeled and cored apples boil for hours over an open flame, while the cooks, who must

keep stirring the pot, try to judge exactly the right time to add the sugar, oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves.

A tour through Apple Country, with a stop at one of the festivals, offers: cider squeezed fresh before your eyes; old-fashioned apple-bobbing; guided tours of an apple-processing plant; pick-them-yourself apple groves; apple-wine tasting; plenty of country music and all the apple treats (pies, cookies, fritters, tarts, ice cream) you could want.

Among the largest of the Appalachian festivals:

• The Apple Harvest Arts and Crafts Festival in Winchester, site of the Virginia State Apple-Butter-Making Contest, Sept. 15-16.

• The Mountain State Apple Harvest Festival in Martinsburg, West Virginia, featuring tours of an apple processing plant and the groves at the West Virginia University experimental farm, Oct. 19-21.

• The National Apple Harvest Festival at South Mountain Fairgrounds near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where you get your choice of a bus tour through the orchards or a helicopter ride, Oct. 6-7 and 13-14.

ARTICHOKE FESTIVAL, Castroville, California: The story in this tiny community (population 4,000) south of San Francisco is that California's first artichoke queen, back in 1947, was Marilyn Monroe, and that seems absolutely appropriate. Monroe was a California dream and, in its own way, so is the artichoke.

Situated just a few miles inland from the stunning Monterey coast, Castroville calls itself "the artichoke center of the world." An old sign, arching across Merritt Street at the extent to town, says exactly that.

The extent of the surrounding fields — 9,000 of California's 11,000 artichoke-growing acres — substantiates the claim. In the country's only artichoke-processing plant, Cara Mia, is here.

The festival takes place in September, a sort of mini-harvest fling (the artichoke yields year-round) before the real work of getting in the peak-season crop begins several weeks later. A big parade, an arts and crafts fair, a 10-kilometer run and a horse-shoe tournament are all part of the country fun.

But what really draws the weekend crowd of 20,000 are the artichokes, cooked fresh in front of you by the people who grow them. "And some of them," says Julie Bernardi of the chamber of commerce, "are really good cooks."

If you've never tried this delicacy, here's a chance to sample them in a wonderful variety: french-fried (1,000 pounds in two days), marinated, with dipping sauce, as soup or a cupcake or stuffed with a cold shrimp salad. Monroe knew a good thing when she saw it. Sept. 8-9.

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Sailing From East to West: Going by 'Positioning Cruises'

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — Contrary to a common impression, there are still many passenger ships that cross the Atlantic. Only two passenger liners — Britain's Queen Elizabeth 2, whose American base is New York, and Poland's Stefan Batory out of Montreal — have frequent crossings in the spring, summer and fall, but many other vessels make at least one round trip a year.

These annual sailings are usually what the trade calls "positioning cruises." For example, the Norway of the Norwegian Caribbean Lines, the largest passenger ship afloat, is normally based in Miami for one-week cruises. This summer, however, it has been cruising the waters of northern Europe. To position itself for the summer program, it picked up passengers in Philadelphia in mid-July and took them across the Atlantic, dropping some in Southampton, England, after eight nights and the others in Amsterdam after 10. On Sept. 24 it is scheduled to leave Southampton for a 11-night return positioning cruise that will take it via Benoa to Miami for another fall and winter

season unless the corn is old and tough.

With assistance from Josephine Kling, a New York travel agent who specializes in cruises, a listing was compiled showing that 11 passenger ships besides the QE2 and the Batory have westbound trans-Atlantic voyages scheduled for this fall and early winter.

Their advertised per-person rates (based on double occupancy) range from \$338 (nine nights from Southampton to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in a cabin for four, without bath, aboard the Cambera of P&O Cruises) to \$18,216 (24 nights from Piraeus, Greece, to Fort Lauderdale, with several intermediate stops in a "penthouse" suite aboard the Royal Viking Sea of the Royal Viking Line).

Because there are more cabins available than there are bookings by passengers this year, the actual cost of a cabin may turn out to be substantially below what is advertised. Sometimes you can save hundreds of dollars off the advertised rate; sometimes the bonus is in the form of free or reduced-rate air travel to join the cruise in Europe or to fly home from its destination on this side of the ocean.

Unless you are an experienced cruise traveler, however, and know how the rate system works, it is usually best not to try to negotiate directly with the line but to deal through a travel agent who does a lot of cruise business. As in many businesses, clout counts.

Following, in order of departure dates, are descriptions of the westbound sailings for the coming season (eastbound crossings begin in March).

Sept. 24 — At Southampton, the Norway will begin its 11-night crossing to Fort Lauderdale, with scheduled 10-hour daytime stops en route at Bermuda and Nassau, the Bahamas. At 70,202 gross tons, this 23-year-

old vessel, originally the trans-Atlantic liner France, tops the 15-year-old QE2 by 3,095 tons. Gross tonnage is the total number of cubic feet of enclosed space in the ship divided by 100. The Norway was rebuilt in 1979.

□

Oct. 13 — The new Norwegian-registered Sea Goddess I of Sea Goddess Cruises Ltd. will cap its inaugural season with a seven-night southern-route crossing from Las Palmas in the Canary Islands to Christiansted, St. Croix, in the Virgin Islands, its base for a series of Caribbean cruises. This 4,000-ton vessel has room for only 116 passengers in outside suites, all advertised at the same price of \$2,600 a person, double occupancy. "We attempt to bring back a renaissance of first-class cruising in a yacht-like environment," said John L. Griffin, director of marketing.

□

Nov. 1 — The 22,000-ton Norwegian-registered Royal Viking Sea of the Royal Viking Line will leave Piraeus, Greece, on its 24-night itinerary similar to the Royal Odyssey's. Calls will be made at Messina, Sicily; Civitavecchia, Italy, near Rome; Villeneuve, Palma, Majorca; Casablanca; Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Dakar; Bridgetown; Pointe-a-Pitre; Guadeloupe, and Charlotte Amalie. The 18,000-ton liner was commissioned in 1973.

□

The West German-registered Europa of the Hapag-Lloyd Line will sail from Genoa on Nov. 25 on a meandering four-week cruise via the Canaries, the Caribbean, South America and Mexico to New Orleans and Miami. At 35,000 tons, the three-year-old Europa is among the larger cruise liners. Ask a travel agent for details of the crossing and be prepared for crew members who speak German only.

□

Nov. 29 — The Greek-registered 24-year-old Jason (5,500 tons, 308 passengers) of the Epirotiki Lines will leave Piraeus for a 23-night cruise to Bridgetown, Barbados, from where discounted air travel will be offered to Miami and New York. Intermediate stops: Malta; Tunis; Alicante and Malaga, Spain; Gibraltar; Safi, Morocco; Dakar; Belém, Brazil and Tobago.

□

Dec. 21 — This 16-night sailing from Genoa to Fort Lauderdale by the Greek-registered Danae of Costa Cruises is not a positioning cruise but rather the first segment of a voyage around the world. Intermediate stops: Barcelone, Spain; Tangier; Funchal, Madeira; and Nassau. The Danae, which carries up to 500 passengers, was commissioned in 1973 and is operated by the Cunard Line, which bought it last year from Norwegian American Cruises.

□

Nov. 10 — The 24-year-old British-registered Canberra, flagship of P&O Cruises, will begin a nine-night sailing from Southampton to Fort Lauderdale via Bermuda, the first segment of a cruise that will then traverse the Panama Canal and go up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco. The 45,000-ton Canberra is not noted for luxury, but it can carry 1,700 passengers and is noted for camaraderie and good value.

□

Nov. 25 — The 816-passenger, Greek-registered Royal Odyssey (formerly the Doric and before that the Hanseatic) of the Royal Cruise Line will leave Piraeus for a 19-night cruise to Miami via Naples; Villefranche, France; Malaga; Casablanca; Funchal; Pointe-a-Pitre; Charlotte Amalie and San Juan. The 16,000-ton Danae, formerly the Port of Sydney, was built in 1959 and refurbished in 1976.

□

Jan. 9 — The 550-passenger 27-year-old Canberra, flagship of P&O French Cruises will emerge from a \$10-million renovation for a 17-night sailing from Safi to San Juan, Puerto Rico, with stops at Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Sao Luis and Belém, Brazil; Illes de Salut, Guyana; Fort de France, Martinique and St. Barthélémy. Tonnage: 13,800.

□

Jan. 11 — On the first segment of a world cruise, the 27,670-ton, 750-passenger Sea Princess (formerly the Kungsholm) of P&O Cruises will sail from Southampton for an 11-night voyage to San Juan via Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The ship was built in 1966 and renovated in 1979.

□

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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I.H.T. GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT: EUROPE



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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
Indus	121,267	122,084	120,920	+ 1,86		
Utilities	112,200	112,200	112,200	+ 0,00		
Transport	111,200	112,200	112,200	+ 0,00		
Finance	108,000	108,000	108,000	+ 0,00		
Digital	107,000	107,000	107,000	+ 0,00		
IBM	101,000	101,000	101,000	+ 0,00		
Tele. Co.	94,000	94,000	94,000	+ 0,00		
Computers	94,000	94,000	94,000	+ 0,00		
Motor	94,000	94,000	94,000	+ 0,00		
Finance	94,000	94,000	94,000	+ 0,00		
Var	94,000	94,000	94,000	+ 0,00		
Others	12,000	12,000	12,000	+ 0,00		

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
Indus	121,267	122,084	120,920	+ 1,86		
Utilities	112,200	112,200	112,200	+ 0,00		
Transport	111,200	112,200	112,200	+ 0,00		
Finance	108,000	108,000	108,000	+ 0,00		
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Finance	94,000	94,000	94,000	+ 0,00		
Var	94,000	94,000	94,000	+ 0,00		
Others	12,000	12,000	12,000	+ 0,00		

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Last	Chg.			
Composite	98.40	98.04	98.40	+ 0.36		
Industrials	112.20	112.20	112.20	+ 0.00		
Transport	104.20	104.20	104.20	+ 0.00		
Utilities	98.70	98.40	98.70	+ 0.30		
Finance	98.80	98.60	98.80	+ 0.20		

AMEX Diaries						
Class	Prev.					
Advanced	215	249				
Declined	221	249				
Unchanged	762	278				
Total Issues	762	278				
New Highs	10	12				
New Lows	10	12				
Volume up	2,754,070	1,500,000				
Volume down	1,500,000	1,500,000				

NASDAQ Index						
Close	Chg.					
Composite	109.70	+ 0.30				
Industrials	122.20	+ 0.20				
Transport	122.20	+ 0.20				
Utilities	109.20	+ 0.20				
Finance	109.20	+ 0.20				
Bankers	109.20	+ 0.20				
Toronto	109.20	+ 0.20				

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
WinnB	220	217	217	+ 0.00		
BAT	215	215	215	+ 0.00		
HPF	205	205	205	+ 0.00		
AlcoCa	192	192	192	+ 0.00		
Univrs	119	95	95	+ 0.00		
McGr	95	95	95	+ 0.00		
Astro	80	75	75	+ 0.00		
CoHO	45	35	35	+ 0.00		

AMEX Stock Index						
High	Low	Last	Chg.			
214.04	212.39	212.39	+ 0.00			

NYSE Diaries

Close Prev. Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues New Highs New Lows Volume up Volume down

1025 500 1025 480 478 2000 1987 5 10 6275240 1095120

Includes in the sales hours.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced broadly Thursday in Wall Street's busiest session in two weeks, lifting the Dow Jones industrial average to its best gain since mid-August.

An upturn in bond prices helped bolster the market. Key stock indexes closed below their highs of the session, however.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.83 to 1,218.86, its best one-day gain since it surged 22.75 points on Aug. 21. The blue-chip measure had lost 15.35 points over the previous two days.

Oil and auto stocks paced the gainers, along with defense, telephone, mining and financial issues.

Stocks involved in takeovers and takeover speculation were in the spotlight for the second consecutive session along with interest-sensitive issues.

Chrysler lifted investor spirits when it hiked its quarterly dividend.

Gainers led losers 5 to 2 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Volume rose to 91.9 million shares from 69.3 million on Wednesday.

Prices of long-term Treasury bonds rose more than a point, or \$10 for each \$1,000 in face value. And as bond prices rise, their yields decline, making returns on stocks more competitive.

Rates on Treasury bills also edged lower.

"The rally was a simple case of interest rates looking better," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. Bonds responded and the stock market followed suit.

General Motors gained 34 to 73% despite being selected as United Auto Workers' strike target. GM also said it planned to spend \$5 billion for machine tools over the next five years.

But analysts are split on whether the move reflects a desire on the Fed's part to accommodate lower interest rates or if it is just a technical adjustment to offset factors that otherwise would make credit scarcer at this time.

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Irreverent and Amusing Designs Add A New, Exciting Dimension to Fashion



From the KAB designers, clockwise from top: Brigitte Haarke, Pia Petriti and Sabine Schmitzendorf.

BERLIN — From a shocking pink bared evening gown — in a fabric that only man could have made and probably few women would touch, let alone wear — to heavy-duty leather numbers accented with symbolic "ripped" and "torn" detailing, the young, avant-garde designers of Berlin are playing an irreverent game with fashion.

Sometimes they win, sometimes they lose, but no one is bored by the exercise.

This city with its free spirits as well as the group of 11 designers known as the Berlin Club, or the KAB, is attracting no small amount of attention in the fashion press, sometimes with pure shock effect.

Some of the best designers in Berlin are Brigitte Haarke, Sylvia Coche, Ute Reitmaier, Hans Jung

Marion Ecker and Stephan Weck, Jutta Meierling, Pia Petriti, Kurt Schaller, Barbara Dietrich, Mercedes Engelhardt and Sabine Schmitzendorf.

Many critics accuse them of

mimicking London street costumes, and the 1950s inspiration is rampant. Nonetheless, what is going on in this government-subsidized design community is at best innovatively experimental, and at worst only vulgar — and still the humor prevails, ultimately excusing much of the excess. And Berlin has long been a haven for the latest trends in music and controversial art, both of which the KAB members believe have been inspirations for their work.

No matter what clothes may express philosophically, artistically or politically, ultimately they must function as body adornment, and most people do not wish to be a spectacle when they dress themselves.

Most of the Berlin designers

are realistic enough to accept the fact that finally, however disastrous the idea may be, fashion is a business. Thus most have mixed the wearable with the abominable — though one could be accused of turning out classic clothes.

Amusing design tricks feature

buttons and zippers that change a garment's style. One-piece ski suits

and overalls dominate at most houses, with asymmetrical closings, wide shoulders, epaulettes, tab-tops, large pockets and belts being the predominant details. The colors fall into two main categories: pastels, with mint, pale yellow, mauve and pink featured, and the more classic dark shades such as midnight blue, gray, olive, black, eggplant and deep brown. White and

Innovative Fabrics, Light Fillings and New Finishes Enhance Fashion and Function of This Year's Skiwear

BONN — Ski enthusiasts in the market for the newest fashions for the slopes will find inventive styling with a wide choice of silhouettes this season. Designs that appeal to downhill and cross-country skiers, and styles that are functional as well as fashionable, are trademarks of the West German manufacturers.

Technology continues to be an

important influence. New cutting techniques allow for comfort as well as dramatic shaping. New stitching details, from wadding to quilting, add strength and decoration and new finishes improve fabric performance, allowing the use of natural materials such as pure cotton.

Natural fillings such as down and the newly introduced sheared wool make for warmth without weight, and breathability over long periods of activity.

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classic dark shades such as

midnight blue, gray, olive, black, eggplant and deep brown. White and

signal red are two other favorites.

Other fashion touches include

the combination of matte and shiny materials, strong use of cotton and other natural fabrics, with flannel linings, and some ultra-extravagant looks that favor fur and beading.

Dominating the German scene

among companies turning out ski

garments are Bogner, with daring

designs for high prices; Peter

Steinebauer, combining high fash-

ion and high technology; Head

(Germany) Sportswear, with inno-

vative design incorporated into five

collections, including accessories;

Air Balance, a concentrated range

featuring down and sheared wool;

and Elbo, with high styling at great

prices.

Cross-country skiing, increas-

ingly popular, is getting a new fashion

dimension, branching out from a

tight-fitting knickerbockers-and-

jacket look to overalls and fully

cut one-piece suits. In this

field Head (Germany) Sportswear

and Adidas are in the forefront.

Under it all, Medico provides a

line of ski underwear and the newer

ski-sweats, while Carrera tops it all

with special ski goggles.

West Germany has one of

the world's most comprehensive sport

department stores, where all these

ski fashions can be found. Sport-

Scheck, at Sandlinger Strasse 85 in

Munich, is a year-round source of

ski clothes and accessories. From

the Ski-ek (ski corner) on the

ground floor, which specializes in

top-fashion, top-price selections,

to the upper floors where a wide range

of functional and fashionable ski

fashions are displayed. Sport-

Scheck offers styles for everyone

from novice to racer and from indi-

viduals to teams.

The store, which is known for

testing styles, materials and equip-

ment in such far outposts as the

Sahara and in polar conditions, has

a private-label line of ski styles for

men and women and is especially

strong on one-piece suits. Its giant

sports catalog runs to more than

500 pages and all the brands men-

tioned here can be ordered from it.

The catalog is free (postage extra)

and Sport-Scheck will ship every-

— DORIS GILBERT

Government Subsidies Encourage New Productivity and Creativity

BERLIN — A century ago, Berlin was one of the fashion capitals of the world. Elegant ladies from London to St. Petersburg paraded their finery on Unter den Linden and the other great boulevards.

The first trade journal in apparel appeared in Berlin in 1856. By 1925, as the world experienced its brief prosperity before the collapse in the '30s, about 1,500 companies were turning out coats, suits, dresses and blouses. As hemlines to the knee, sales rose to a billion Reich marks. Of the 400 shops specializing in women's outerwear, 80 percent had Jewish ownership.

Then came the Nazis and the collapse of Berlin's fashion industry. Berlin was leveled by air raids and the city was divided into East and West — a place to an anxious world of nervous tension, not a place for fashion.

By 1948, when the highway routes into the city were blockaded by Soviet troops, the remnants of the Berlin fashion industry had given up trying and joined with clothes from other cities in establishing a new German fashion center, this time in Düsseldorf. The Königsallee was to replace the Kurfürstendamm as the important shopping avenue of Germany.

The number of Berlin workshops producing women's outerwear continued to decline. By 1970 it was 140, by 1975 it was 85 and now it is 60. Moreover, unemployment is high in Berlin, nearly 10 percent of the work force.

Berliners, however, do not give up easily. The city is attempting a fashion comeback. The man who is charged with the rejuvenation, Kurt Geisler, says it can be done: "It is a matter of image. We have an image gap to correct."

Geisler, who has been active in promotion of apparel, largely menswear, for two decades, was brought to Berlin a year and a half ago to direct the Berlin Fashion Institute and to organize a series of exhibits.

Berlin may have surrendered its place as the fashion capital of Germany to Düsseldorf, but even with the sharply reduced number of workshops it outproduces the rest of the country in terms of textiles. More than 1 billion Deutsche marks' worth of textiles will be turned out by Berlin workshops this year in the form of clothing and products for the home and industry. Carpets, jewelry, hats, stockings, zippers and buttons are among other items made in Berlin.

Behind the city's success in textile production are three related factors: foremost is the special tax advantages the government of West Germany has provided to encourage industry in Berlin. Then there is the challenge of competition from Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. Finally, paradoxically, there has been the decline in the number of workshops and employ-

ancies, and by the avant-garde design that has largely been the product of those same young people who were demonstrating in the 1960s.

"It's a bit of an exaggeration to hold that the squatters of the '60s have become the designers of the '80s," said Geisler, "but it is nevertheless to an important degree true."

"We had to convert textiles into a capital-intensive industry," said Hans Georg Otto, of the Berlin Economic Opportunity Organization, which promotes industry.

This is how the system works: Company A imports, say, partially completed cotton-polyester blouses from Hong Kong at a cost of 50,000 DM. To these are added linings, buttons and zippers; then they are placed on the market for a total sales price of 100,000 DM. The company has added 50,000 DM in value, a 100-percent increase. For that, Company A's turnover tax is decreased 14.2 percent. For less value added, the tax benefit would be less. In addition, the company pays a reduced income tax.

— HERB ALTSCHULL

That was plenty of creativity in Berlin in the 1960s, manifested by the protest movement concentrated at the universities. Berlin then was a city with only a small population in their middle years. There were old folks to be sure, people who did not want to forsake their homes for the greater economic opportunity in West Germany, but there were also many young people, encouraged to go to Berlin by a government decree that excused the youth of Berlin from the military draft.

The creativity of today has been manifested by the new synthetic products produced in Berlin laboratories.

— HERB ALTSCHULL

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(fashion designers, makers, buyers and press)

- German Designer Showings Düsseldorf Convention Center Sept. 8-9, 1984
- IGEDO International Fashion Trade Fair (RTW and Accessories Spring/Summer '85) Düsseldorf Fairgrounds Sept. 9-12, 1984
- IGEDO-DESSOUS (Lingerie/Homewear/Beachwear for Spring/Summer '85) Düsseldorf Fairgrounds Sept. 9-12, 1984

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Dancing Away With Tea And Sympathy

by Catherine Caufield

LONDON — Gracious living, today epitomized by food processors and electric garage-door openers, is not what it used to be. When did you last read a newspaper that had been properly pressed? Luckily, there are in London a few vestiges of a more leisurely way of life. One is afternoon tea, which in its refined form (Lapsang Souchong and cucumber sandwiches) still thrives in the better hotels. Much less common, though, and more fun, is its cousin, the *the dabant*.

London's most elegant tea dances take place twice a week, from 3:30 to 6:30 P.M., in the Palm Court (yes, the Palm Court) of the Waldorf Hotel. The setting is all that it should be: a large, light and airy room surrounded by mirrored doors, floored in white marble and encircled above by a balcony. Small round tables and velvet chairs and settees are cozily arranged around the room, Persian rugs scattered beneath them. At these tables sit some very respectable-looking people. A four-piece group (piano, drums, violin and bass) chimes out rumbas, sambas and waltzes with a distinct Stéphane Grappelli flavor. Most are old familiar tunes, but there's a sprinkling of such newer pop songs as the theme from the movie "Fame," all of which are tortured into a safe tango or quick-step rhythm.

The dancers know what they are about. There is nothing so crude as simply leaping onto the dance floor when the music begins. The form at the Waldorf is for the man and the woman to stand a tention in the dance position (arms raised at the elbows, backs straight, eyes fixed on your partner's eyes) for 30 seconds or so, then take a deliberate dip into the dance ad off they go. This is no place for aimless shuffling. Each dance has its proper steps, and the men remain firmly in control of their partners throughout.

Who are these people? There is no way of finding out, for although it is permitted to ask a stranger to dance, intimate conversation is not on. On one recent afternoon, several looked like businessmen with their wives (or very proper ringers). One 40-ish man was cutting a rug with his dear old mother. Two young girls from a family party trotted a determined tango. Most fascinating was a mutually admiring couple, he in his 60s, she somehat younger, with peroxide hair and a capleaved yellow angora sweater. They provided the only mild hint of naughtiness in the room.

At the Café de Paris, appropriately situated near the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Square, there are somewhat steamier. Here the style is in classical grandeur, but a seen-better-days sort of glamour. The room is a metaphor in its customers: It began in the 20s and now, faded with age, it appears makeup, low lights and a sympathetic eye. The decor is a courageous combination ofrococo (the gilded boudoir), Victorian rosettes (red flock wallpaper), Arabian nights and roaring '20s (mirrored balls hanging from tented ceiling).

As a rule, women are more gaudily dressed here than at the Waldorf, with a lot of



Illustration by Jean Schubert

hairspray and false eyelashes. The men, however — apart from the band members resplendent in black shirts and trousers with red, hip-length vests, and one dancer whose shirt was unbuckled, 1960s style, to reveal a hairy chest and a gold medallion — are conservatively dressed. One, in fact, is such a dead ringer for Harry Truman, physically and sartorially, that it is unnerving to see him dancing to a Beatles number, his wire-rimmed glasses bouncing up and down on his nose.

Among the stars that afternoon was a gray-haired couple in their 70s. Her white sleeveless dress was set off by a diamante necklace; he wore a matching white shirt, trousers held up, Fred Astaire style, by a tie, and with a key chain that draped down to his knees; together, frail but lively, they cut every rug the Café de Paris had to offer. There were also a fair number of odd and, one assumes, illicit couples. It is they that give the Café de Paris its not-very-serious reputation as a "fast" place. Times change, however, and fox-trotting with one's secretaries is a thing of the past. In the 60s and 70s stayed on the floor and rocked up a storm. (I detected one frog and one mashed potato among the free-form prancing.)

The Waldorf has a delicious tea and is full of middle-aged people acting old. Go there if you don't want to make a fool of yourself. The Café de Paris has a free handbag deposit and is full of old people acting young. Go there if you want to have fun.

Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London WC2; tel: 836-2400. Tea dance Friday and Sunday, 3 to 6:30 P.M.; £8.25 (about \$16.50) a person. Book in advance.

Café de Paris, 3 Coventry Street, London W1; tel: 437-2036. Tea dance every day, 3 to 5:45 P.M. £12 admission.

Pumpkins, Pecans and Hoopla

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — When work is done, Americans like a party. So it's natural, at summer's end when the harvest is in, to toast the new crop with a good-time harvest festival. Such festivals abound in the fall, all over the country. From now until winter winds吹, everybody indoors, big cities and tiny towns nationwide will be celebrating the season's new crops.

The focus is on food, of course, fresh from field and home-prepared, but all these fests also offer up a hearty serving of old-fashioned fun. It's American farm-life of a century past, still alive and flourishing, at least for a few days each year.

Some festivals are major events, held in festival parks built especially for the occasion and drawing tens of thousands of visitors. Others are a bit more homespun, a local affair on Main Street organized and run by volunteers. In either case, travelers who seek them out seldom go unrewarded, and children seem to thrive on the carnival atmosphere.

In Virginia, the folks pay honor to the harvest of apples and peanuts. It's the Cranberries in Massachusetts; pumpkins in Ohio; zucchini and huckleberries in Washington state; pecans in Georgia. Even the haughty artichoke in California.

Many of the celebrations are ethnic, reflecting the country's immigrant heritage. The Oktoberfests of Old Germany can be found in the Great Lakes states — Milwaukee throws a great party — and even Down South in New Braunfels, Texas, where the specialty is wurst or sausage in wide variety. Count on plenty of beer, domestic and imported, at any of them.

Entertainment ranges from educational (how to prepare artichokes), to delightful parades, sing-alongs, costumed folk-dancing to home-town hokum. A tradition at the Wurstfest in New Braunfels is the "Sausage Dog" contest. Prizes go to the dachshund that looks most like a sausage.

Since it is harvest time, you get to eat these foods and more: You often can see them full-grown in the fields or orchards, watch them being picked in traditional or modern-day ways (frequently picking your own) and sometimes tour a nearby processing plant.

The festivals generally are listed months or a year in advance in city, county and state calendars of events, which can be obtained from local chambers of commerce or the state's tourism office.

Taking in a harvest festival is a good way to get the flavor of a place. Here is a sample:

WURSTFEST, New Braunfels, Texas. Officials don't cut a ribbon to open the 10-day Wurstfest in November. They bite through a tasty chain of sausage links. After all, this is a celebration of sausage.

New Braunfels, a river town of low hills and steady trees south of Austin, was founded by German settlers in 1845, and that heritage remains strong. During the Wurstfest, says a chamber of commerce spokesman, the place "is just as close as you can get to Munich without being there."

In the summer, the city (population about 26,000) is a summer resort. The Guadalupe and Comal rivers attract crowds of water fans for tubing, canoeing, kayaking and rafting. The claim is that the Comal is "the world's shortest river," rising at Comal Springs and flowing into the Guadalupe, all within city limits.

Sausage-making is a local industry. Two firms do a large mail-order business, and many residents still produce their own sausages from deer and pork meat mixed with spices. The Wurstfest, now in its 24th year, draws 150,000 visitors.

Beer flows by the gallon in lovely Landa Park, the site of the 12-acre (5-hectare) festival grounds on the Comal River, and more than 40 food booths at the Marktplatz serve up a variety of ethnic treats: sausage on a stick, German potato pancakes, Bavarian waffles topped with hot strawberries and whipped cream.

Musical and dancing, both modern and folk, make up a big part of each day's events. And there's plenty of homespun fun. One night everyone who carries an accordion gets in free for the massive accordion play-off. A recent addition is the Hummel lookalike contest: Rosy-cheeked youngsters dress up to resemble the famous German-made figurines.

For a respite from the food and the fun, families turn to another German tradition, the Walkfest, a quiet stroll together beside the river. This fall, Nov. 2-11.

THE PUMPKIN SHOW, Circleville, Ohio. One look at the skyline of this central Ohio farming and manufacturing community tells you what's important. Rising overhead is Circleville's bulbous water tower, painted pumpkin-orange and topped with a knob that looks exactly like a pumpkin stem. It's a jack-o'-lantern on stilts.

Pumpkins once were a big crop on surrounding farms, grown in among the fields of corn. But modern-day corn-picking machines made pumpkin-raising in the com-

fields impractical, so the fall harvest has been reduced.

Still, enough growers remain to keep the Pumpkin Show, which dates back to 1903, very much alive, drawing up to half-a-million visitors for the four-day festival in October. There's no shortage of pumpkin exhibits and pumpkin goodness in the booths that line the downtown streets.

For starters: pumpkinburgers, pumpkin fritters, pumpkin waffles and pancakes, pumpkin donuts — "They're delicious," says Jim Ankros of the Chamber of Commerce, "and spicy" — pumpkin fudge and pumpkin ice cream.

The obvious, pumpkin pie, is missing from the list because it deserves special mention. Lindsey's Bake Shop turns out what, at 350 pounds (160 kilos) and five feet (1.5 meters) in diameter, is reputed to be the biggest pumpkin pie in the world, made with authentic ingredients. Mostly, it's for display, but sightseers have been known to dip a finger to find out if it's real.

For a city of less than 12,000, Circleville's residents put on a good show. Downtown streets are blocked to traffic and the pavement fills with entertainment: carnival rides, magicians, concert bands, hog-calling matches, egg-tossing duels, pumpkin-pie bake-offs and pie-eating and jack-o'-lantern-carving contests. And during the four days, the town stages seven parades, which brings up a unusual local custom.

Before each parade, the folks stand in the center of the street, directly in the marchers' path. Only when the leading unit approaches do they scramble for the curb. "Kind of weird," says Ankros, but it's all part of the show. Oct. 17-20.

BEAN SOUP FESTIVAL, McClure, Pennsylvania. McClure will hold its 93rd Bean Soup Festival this month, and for at least 50 of them Sam Babb was event chairman. Now 84 and still fairly active in the event, he's seen some changes, but not as many as you would expect. The old ways are still pretty good.

The biggest problem these days is where to park all the cars. McClure, a farming community in south central Pennsylvania, has a population of about 1,000, but the five-day bean fest draws a crowd of 20,000 to 25,000 to Cold Spring Grove, a park on the edge of town.

It all began just after the Civil War as a campfire reunion of Union veterans from Pennsylvania. They decided to serve up the menu, beans with beef, that had been their battlefield rations. Actually McClure doesn't grow the beans; it buys them from

A Comeback for New Opera

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Every three months, the Central Opera Service, a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Opera, puts out its Bulletin, a major portion of which is a listing of operatic premieres, domestic and international, recent and forthcoming. The summer 1984 issue, which is not atypical, contains a dizzying number of such novelties. And they are hardly all grimly serious, gratingly dissonant, moderate statements about the human condition, either, or worthy folk operas of the sort our more provincial regional companies have traditionally purveyed.

Instead, the typical new opera today is likely to be a gently disorienting but still alluring, dreamlike vision, gorgeously colorful in its design. Or it may be a brightly colored, cheerfully tuneful confection not far removed from the Broadway stage. It sounds so close to Broadway because, often as not, it actually started its life on Broadway.

To get some notion of the variety that an organ of America's leading opera company now incorporates within the very idea of "opera," consider just a few highlights from the Bulletin's latest listing.

For instance, there is "We Come to the River," by the mainstream German composer Hans Werner Henze, presented this summer by the Santa Fe Opera. This is a score still overtly linked to the modernist tradition, all earnest and serious, yet also musically accessible and lavish in its visual coloration. Then there is Leonard Bernstein's combination of his early, Broadway-flavored "Trouble in Tahiti" with his more recent, but nearly as tuneful, "A Quiet Place." The combined two operas just finished a run at the Kennedy Center in Washington after being at La Scala in Milan.

Bernstein's "Candide," whose actual origins were on Broadway, returned for a week this season at the New York City Opera, and that company will also be presenting Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd," another musical with a full-blown opera later this season in a production staged earlier this year by the Houston Grand Opera.

There are also operas from the experimental vanguard, but from the kind of "downtown" vanguard, in New York terminology, that has eschewed the dissonance and complexity of the "uptown" modernists. City Opera, for instance, is joining with the Houston Grand Opera to present the first American performances this fall of Philip Glass's "Akhnaten." This work, which had its world premiere in Stuttgart last March, is the second opera (after "Satyagraha") for conventional operatic forces by this archetypal "downtown." And the hot center of such transoperatic mixed-media collaboration, the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Next Wave, will open its fall festival with "The Games," a quasi-operatic work by the composer and choreographer Meredith Monk. In December, the Next Wave will revive "Einstein on the Beach," the landmark collaboration from 1976 between Glass and the director-designer Robert Wilson.

AND this is the merest, most visible tip of a very large iceberg. A further pental of the Central Opera Service Bulletin reveals jazz operas, gospel operas, electronic-music operas, a Swedish cabaret opera, a Romantic children's opera and, not least, Olivier Messiaen's six-hour musical summation of his life's work, "Saint Francis d'Assise."

All this activity represents a sharp upturn from the gloom of previous decades. As with classical music in general, only more operatic composition has been seemingly stagnant for 50 years. That figure — 58, exactly — is chosen because the last opera to enter the bread-and-butter repertoire seems to have been a long time to Giacomo Puccini's "Turandot," which had its world premiere at La Scala in 1926. "Turandot" was never completed by its composer, but thereafter, opera composition itself seemed finished.

But one must immediately qualify such assertions of subsequent sterility, because a number of worthy operas composed since are now making their belated entry into the repertoire, and more will undoubtedly follow.

There are operas by Leos Janacek, Albin Berg, Igor Stravinsky, Dmitri Shostakovich, Carl Orff, Benjamin Britten, Virgil Thomson and others that are performed regularly today and that will almost surely count as mainstream staples tomorrow.

In fact, so strong are these scores that music historians a century from now may wonder why anyone ever thought there was a crisis of opera composition in the first place.

Still, for a long time, a disproportionate number of new operas were composed in daunting dissonant idioms, and opera audiences, artists and administrators resisted them stoutly. The need for novelty was slaked, however unsatisfactorily, by ever more obscure exhumations from the past (e.g., the bel canto revival) or by ever more willful, if superficially spectacular, directorial "interpretations" (e.g., "Rigoletto" set in Little Italy).

Now, however, serious composers have begun to swing away from dissonant complexity and back toward a simpler accessibility. But while extreme dissonance still carries a certain cachet in abstract-music circles, it wants the presence of a lay audience that wants to be entertained both condones and encourages accessibility. At the same time, the presence of distracting elements —

Institutionally, we see a whole range of programs by such lobbying and support groups as the National Institute for Music



"Einstein on the Beach" (top): Sheryl Sutton, Lucinda Childs, City Opera's "Candide": Claudette Peterson, Cris Groenendaal.

story, singers, staging — allows the composer to play freely with new idioms that the audiences, and even the composers themselves, may not yet be totally familiar with. That is why revolutions in overall compositional style have often appeared first in dramatic works (Wagnerian chromaticism, Schoenberg's "pantonality").

But it's not just the so-called serious composers who are getting into the operatic act. For 50 years, critics and composers have looked to Broadway as the source of a genuinely new, fresh kind of American opera. From George Gershwin (whose "Porgy and Bess" will be at the Met this season) to Thomson, from Bernstein (who specifically promoted Mozart and the vaudevillian German "Singpiel" as a precedent for his own serious musicals) to Kurt Weill in "Street Scene" (long in the City Opera repertory), composers have struggled to transcend Broadway's more lawdry commerciality.

The latest of such composers is Sondheim. The acceptance of "Sweeney Todd" into the operatic repertory is just the beginning. Surely, works like "Pacific Overtures" (due soon for a Broadway revival) and "Sunday in the Park With George" are just as serious. They just happen to be popular enough to interest commercial producers.

SONDHEIM'S new seriousness of creation and reception has encouraged us to reconsider Broadway's past. Such composers as Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers are beginning to be prized as true American originals, men whose work branched off from the operetta and even the opera tradition and can now be accepted with respect and admiration.

We think of composers as the principal creative forces in opera, but that has not always been the case. Set designers (the Baroque), singers (at all times except perhaps just now) and conductors (the first few decades of this century) have at times assumed a superior position in the creative hierarchy.

Recently, it has been the stage director and designer (often the same person) who has seized attention, partly because of the primacy of the visual in our culture, seen most immediately in the centrality of films and television (especially in the fascinating mixed-media world of the rock video).

Especially in Europe, where opera houses are found in every middle-sized city, directors must constantly dream up new ways to reinterpret the standard repertory. The result has been an eruption of far-fetched restagings, some revelatory, but too many just absurd.

Slowly, however, it began to dawn on the cleverer of these directors and designer-directors that they could make better theater, and excite more people more profoundly, if they actually turned their attention to the creation of genuinely novel works.

Here they have been able to join hands with innovative directors from the creative vanguard. Men like Wilson had already been able to collaborate with composers like Glass because the whole world of the avant-garde, working in smaller-scaled, more economically viable circumstances and with a public conditioned to welcome the new, was able to challenge accepted older traditions in a way that opera houses were not.

Now, the avant-garde is striding boldly onto the stages of the opera houses. This is because a new generation of opera administrators has grown up admiring their work and eager to encourage it. Glass is the best example of this trend, since he has so wholeheartedly embraced the full machinery of the modern opera house — and been accepted in return, with major commissions stretching late into the decade. His adoption of conventional operatic forces has been criticized by some purist avant-gardists, but why shouldn't he? There they sit, these huge, well-run, well-financed institutions, starving for new work and ready to lavish their enormous resources on any composer who will write works they can reasonably expect at least some portion of their public to enjoy.

"Sweeney Todd" in Houston: Joyce Castle and Timothy Nolen.

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TRAVEL

The World's Biggest Hotel Chain

by Regina Murogoth

ALTENA, West Germany — Seventy-five years ago, an irritable German farmer turned away a group of rain-soaked hikers from his barn and unwittingly sowed the seed for a youth hostel movement that has since spread around the globe.

That stormy night is considered the birth of the movement, which has just celebrated the event at the world's first hostel — the scenic medieval castle in this small town in Westphalia.

Today, the hostel is a museum. But there are now 5,500 more hostels with 350,000 beds in 54 countries, providing cheap and simple accommodation for their four million members.

The movement's founder, Richard Schirrmann, a teacher, had the idea of youth hostels after he and his pupils were turned away from the barn where they had sought shelter from a storm during a walking holiday near Bonn in 1909.

They ended up sleeping on beds of straw at a local school. But three years later Schirrmann realized his dream with the opening of the castle hostel in Altena, his hometown.

"We are now the world's biggest hotel chain," said Otto Wirthensohn, the West German president of the International Youth Hostel Federation, which grew from Schirrmann's idea and was founded in 1932.

In the early days, schoolchildren staying

at Altena slept on mattresses of straw, washed at a pump and sang folk songs in the ivy-covered courtyard of the eight-century-old castle overlooking hilly countryside.

At night Schirrmann hung up blankets in the dormitory to separate the boys from the girls. Today neither the sturdy oak bunk beds nor the antique fireplace in the kitchen are in use — but, around the world, the sexes are still firmly segregated in dormitories.

The opening in 1912 came at a time when many young Germans fled the cities and, equipped with a rucksack and guitar, roamed the countryside searching for the simplicity of nature in a romantic reaction to growing industrialization.

Others set up vegetarian communes, leading a simple and healthy life away from the cities. Some of these groups were later recruited by the Nazis, who forcibly incorporated the youth hostels into the Hitler Youth movement.

But the aim of the youth hostel movement has always been to promote peace and better understanding between peoples.

Youth hostels put up members regardless of sex, color or creed, which means that a country like South Africa, with its policy of apartheid, is barred from joining the organization, Wirthensohn said.

There is usually no age limit for guests at the hostels, but most are between the ages of 18 and 22.

West Germany today leads the organization in numbers, with 9.5 million overnight stays a year, followed by England and Wales

with 1.7 million and Japan with 1.6 million. "People who travel individually want to meet other people, and you cannot do that in a hotel," said one American who came from New York to attend the anniversary celebration.

Youth hostel accommodation is usually simple and inexpensive. In West Germany it costs 6 Deutsche marks (about \$2) a night in the United States about \$5 and in East Germany 35 pfennigs (8 cents).

East Germany became a member only in August, when delegates at a conference in Bavaria also voted in favor of applications to join Chile, Peru and Brazil.

Hostellers are meant to lead a simple and healthy life. Alcohol and tobacco are banned. "But this is no problem," said a spokesman for the West German federation, "because those who stay in hostels accept that. Those who don't stay away."

Standards differ between countries, but hostellers are expected to help the hostel "parents" or warden to keep the place clean. Stays are usually limited to three nights.

Boys and girls still sleep mainly in beds in separate dormitories. "And this is not going to change," Bert Pichler, a federation spokesman, said.

He added, however, that in West Germany house rules were now much more relaxed than a few years ago, when hostellers still had to be in bed by 10 P.M.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

LINZ, Festival (tel: 27.57.25). CONCERT — Sept. 13: — Sept. 9: Bruckner Orchestra, Roman Zelinger conductor (Schindl School).

VIENNA, Künstlerhaus (tel: 65.21.140). To Sept. 30: "1984: Looking Ahead to 2000." •Historisches Museum der Stadt (tel: 42.80.40). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Gustav Klimt." •Stadtmuseum (tel: 52.86.93). OPERA — Sept. 8: "Aida" (Verdi). Sept. 10: "Der Barbier von Sevilla" (Rossini). Sept. 12: "Un Reis Ascolto" (Luciano Berio). Sept. 14: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cathédrale Saint-Michel (tel: 217.83.45). CONCERT — Sept. 12: Orchestre de la Chapelle Royale, Philippe Herreweghe conductor (Bach). RECITAL — Sept. 13: Jan Mol organ (Van Beethoven, Buxtehude, Bach). •Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 64.8.14.84). CONCERT — Sept. 12: La Chapelle Royale, Olivier Latry conductor (Handel, Koenig, Fischer). Philippe Herreweghe conductor, Barbara Schlick soprano, René Jacobs alto (Bach). GHENT, Flanders Festival (tel: 25.77.80). CONCERTS — Sept. 10, 11: Collegium Aureum, Ios van Immerseel, Hiro Hashimoto harpsichord, Franz Josef Maier violin (Bach). Sept. 12: Les Gots-Reunus and Rundadina, Florian Heyerick conductor, Faustina Kowalska soprano, Hugo Vandervest (Vivaldi, Scarlatti). Sept. 13: La Chapelle Royale, Collegium Vocal, and Hannover Knabenchor, Philippe Herreweghe conductor (Bach). LIEGE, Palais des Sports (tel: 73.59.10). OPERA — Sept. 8-23: "Faust" (Gounod).

DENMARK

ARHUS, Festival (tel: 12.16.00). DANCE — Sept. 9: The Batsheva Dance Company. EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "Northern Classicism" drawings. To Sept. 30: "Bull Brandt" photographs. To Sept. 30: "Romanesque granite sculpture."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson." •Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective." "The Illustrated Calendar," photographs by Prince Andrew. Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — Sept. 9: Paul McCreary conductor (Mozart, Strauss). RECITAL — Sept. 13: Richard Hickox conductor (Mozart, Beethoven). •Royal Philharmonic Orchestra Alessandro Domenico conductor (Andrea Rachmaninoff). •Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). OPERA — Sept. 12: "Turandot" (Puccini). •Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "The Hard-Work Image." To Oct. 14: "Sculpture on the Lawn." To Nov. 4: A.R. Penck Paintings. •Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 389.63.71). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Robert." To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England." •Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41). RECITALS — Sept. 10: William Blaine piano (Bach, Ravel). Sept. 11: Brigitte Balley soprano, Gérard Wys piano (Fauré, Brahms, Liszt). RECITALS — Sept. 10: Enrico Bartoli soprano, Atsuko Kogure piano (Schubert). Sept. 11: Pedro Cortina violin, Nigel Clayton piano (Mozart, Brahms). STAFFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 29.56.23). THEATER — Sept. 8, 12, 13: "Henry V" (Shakespeare). Sept. 10 and 11: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare). Sept. 9: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini). Sept. 14: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.23). EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 17: "Aliénor." To Sept. 24: "De Kooning." To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka." To Oct. 8: "Chagall." •Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 459.14.33). CONCERTS — Sept. 8: Ensemble Gilles Binchois, Dominique Vellard conductor (Gregorian chant). Sept. 10: Orchestra de Paris, Claude Bardon conductor (Beethoven, Berlin). RECITAL — Sept. 14: Michel Chuai piano (Bach). •Le Petit Journal (tel: 28.28.59). JAZZ — Sept. 10: Alligator Jazz Band (from the 1920s). Sept. 11: Art Farmer Quartet. Sept. 13: Memphis Jug Band (tel: 549.67.27). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Homage to Michel Dufet." •Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13). EXHIBITION — To March 1985: "Lutèce-Paris from Caesar to Clovis." •Musée Hébert (tel: 222.23.82). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Homage to Paul Delaroche."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Festival (tel: 263.51). CONCERTS — Sept. 9 and 10: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Myung-Hyun Chung conductor. Lynn Harrell cello (Busoni, Saint-Saëns). Sept. 11: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph von Dohnányi conductor, Gidon Kremer violin (Strauss). Sept. 12: Gruppe Neue Musik Berlin. •Symphonie Liederwands Jones conductor (Brahms, Liszt). RECITALS — Sept. 10: Maria de la Paix piano (Schubert, Ravel). Sept. 13: Peter Torday cello (Bach, Debussy). •Jewish Historical Museum (tel: 26.99.45). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Jew in the Country" history and culture of Jews in rural Poland.

PORTUGAL

CASTELO BRANCO, Francisco Tavares de Poenca Junior Museum (tel: 24.277). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Paintings by José Marquez Vaz." ERICRICA, Tourist Board Room (tel: 62.22.22). EXHIBITION — Sept. 10-16: "Paintings by Alvaro Rua." ESTORIL, Estoril Casino (tel: 26.45.21). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Painting by Rui Palma Carlos." •Sculpture by Balasko."

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Asian Collector Gallery (tel: 232.181). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: Fine 16th-19th century maps. •Queen Elizabeth Stadium (tel: 728.59). CONCERT — Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Yosuke Fukimori conductor (movie theme music).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Palazzo Vecchio (tel: 247.81.41). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Leonardo Vinci's Horses." •TEATRO Comunale (tel: 6571.20.61). OPERA — Sept. 9, 11, 13: "Le Comte Ory" (Rossini). STRESA, Palazzo dei Congressi (tel: 31.095). RECITALS — Sept. 8: Nikiia Magaloff piano, Henryk Szeryng violin, Pierre Fournier cello (Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert). Sept. 9: Raphaël Oleg violin, Pascal Dumay piano (Schubert, Enescu, Schumann). Sept. 10: Michele Campanella piano (Mozart, Liszt). Sept. 12: Ivo Pogorelich piano (Bach, Mozart). Sept. 14: Daniel Chorzempa organ (Bach, Janisch). RECITALS — Sept. 11: Orchestra Pedrelli di Vicenza, Aldo Danieli conductor (Vivaldi). OPERA — Sept. 9: "Il Lutto dell'Universo" (Leopoldo I.). Sept. 11: "Il Tito" (Cesti).

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, Musi Festival (tel: 35.55.44). RECITALS — Sept. 12: Trio Beaux Arts (Hummel, Smetana, Schubert). Sept. 13: Kunsthaus (tel: 24.26.28). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Stravinsky — The Heritage, The Image." GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.66). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Erni: Recent Works." LAUSANNE, Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01.02). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romande Collection."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Painting in Paris." •Museum of American Folk Art (tel: 58.24.74). EXHIBITION — Sept. 12-28: "The World of Grandma Moses." •Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). EXHIBITIONS — Sept. 13-Nov. 27: "Photographs by Irving Penn." To October: "Color Photographs From the Late 1970s." •Pierpont Morgan Library (tel: 685.00.08). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Master European Drawings of Ireland." EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Platonic Treasures from the Cairo Museum." •Vivaldi Festival (tel: 26.356). CONCERTS — Sept. 11: Orchestra Pedrelli di Vicenza, Aldo Danieli conductor (Vivaldi). OPERA — Sept. 9: "Il Lutto dell'Universo" (Leopoldo I.). Sept. 11: "Il Tito" (Cesti).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Ancient Orient Museum (tel: 34.3.49). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Ancient Bronzes From the Yunnan Provincial Museum." •Bunka Kaikan (tel: 270.61.91). CONCERTS — Sept. 12: Tokyo City

A Peachy Villa And a Red Pony On Skiathos

by Steven V. Roberts

SKIATHOS, Greece — During a three-year assignment in Greece in the mid-70s, our family spent several vacations renting houses on Aegean Islands. In the years since I have often joked that if a genie popped out of a bottle and asked me how I wanted to spend a week, anywhere in the world, I would wish for a villa on the island of Skiathos, a little green gem less than an hour's flight north of Athens.

Now we were getting that wish. The family — including my wife and our two teen-agers — was crammed into a taxi after an all-night trek from London, heading for a collection of sun-washed cabins called the Villa Koukourias. Soon we were pulling up in front of a small taverna, an informal, family-run restaurant that to my mind rivals the Parthenon as the crown jewel of the culture. I don't think I've ever had a bad meal or a bad time in a taverna.

Michael Stamelos, the man who owned the Villa Koukourias, also owned the taverna, and he came out to the taxi to greet his weary guests. We struggled through the front yard, a jumble of brilliant, half-tamed flowers spilling out of odd pots and cans (one of them, I noticed, had previously held Bulgarian goat cheese). It was still early, Stamelos apologized, the villa was not quite ready, but how about breakfast?

We sat down at a wooden table on the flagstone patio and Stamelos brought over some bread and coffee and hard-boiled eggs. Fat purple grapes and greenish-yellow gourds dropped from the vines that snaked through the trellis overhead. The pulsing ache of the long-distance traveler, half fatigue and half anxiety, began to subside.

As we ate, I looked at the flowers, petunias and marigolds, fuchsias and bougainvillea, wild flashes of purple and pink and orange. It was so different from the meticulous, sedate gardens of Britain that we had just left, but so typical of Greece and its raw, vivid beauty.

Before long the villa was ready, a tidy cabin of whitewashed walls and marble floors. It was not overly spacious: two modest bedrooms, a small bath and kitchen, plus a veranda where we wound up eating breakfast every day. Usually I just had a large, ripe peach, brimming with flavor, and I think of our little house as the Peach Villa.

Each bedroom was furnished with two single beds, bubbly-textured drapes and spreads of a local weave, an easy chair and a dressing table that could function as a desk. The fully equipped kitchen included a small refrigerator and stove, but, clearly, we were expected to take all meals at the round, wrought-iron table on the veranda. And it was there that we congregated in the evening, book in hand and wine in the other, to savor the warmth of the day.

Even though I would have preferred an additional sitting room for reading, or family time, the villa proved quite comfortable. The tall windows, thick walls and natural breezes made the artificial coolness of air-conditioning unnecessary and unwanted. The privacy and isolation made the setting more relaxing than a hotel, and hotel rooms don't have fig trees growing in the backyard. Besides, we paid the equivalent of about \$80 a night for the four of us, and two first-class hotel rooms would have cost at least as much.

There are, I should add, some drawbacks to renting your own villa. It can be complicated to arrange, and while our host spoke some English, most of the help did not. So our half-remembered Greek came in handy. The bathroom facilities were adequate, but just barely, and washing out of your hair every day with a hand-held shower is a pain. Most importantly, a villa usually has none of the special services or organized events offered by many big hotels. You are basically on your own, and while many seasoned travelers like that as much as we do, those who feel lost without a concierge should probably stick to the hotels.

For us, the advantages of a villa far outweigh the negatives, and probably the best part of the experience is that you are much closer to the pace and flavor of Greek life not sealed within the halls of a high-rise resort that could be anywhere from Acapulco to Zamzabar.

Soon we remembered the cadence of the country, like a favorite old tune of years ago. But it took a while to convince myself that here relaxation meant not doing very much of anything. The clock became irrelevant. It did not matter much when we slept or ate or read.

Most days we would saunter forth from the Peach Villa in midmorning and head for the beach. Skiathos is one of the few Greek islands that actually has green trees and real sand beaches, not the carpet of pebbles that passes for a beach in many Mediterranean settings. Within walking distance of our villa was Konkoumarias beach, probably the most beautiful in all of Greece, a graceful crescent of white sand hugging a sparkling bay. But with so few people on the bluffs above, Koukourias can get crowded, and many days we drove a half-mile or so to a more secluded spot called Mandraki.

All that browsing can lead one to work up an appetite and while we ate at a half-dozen enjoyable places in town, our favorite was a small taverna called Miramare, at the far end of the harbor. No matter how much one likes grilled souvlaki, it can get tiring after a while, but the cook at Miramare added a personal touch to all the traditional dishes. Dishes like stefado, or beef stew, and seasoned wif clovers, was a particular treat. Dinner at Miramare ran about \$20 or four, including Greek wine, but the fancier places at the head of the stairs near the Galerie Varsakis could go much higher, particularly if the main course was fish. Greed and stupidity have greatly refined the fish population of the Mediterranean, and it is sad to report that, on an island like Skiathos, seafood is the rarest and most expensive meal. (That does not include squid, cheap, plentiful and delicious, particularly when fried with a delicate touch.)

After dinner came more strolling, more window shopping, and perhaps a dessert of loukoumades, a delightful ball of deep-fried dough coated in honey and sold at several of the sprawling harbor-side cafés. Then it was into the little red Pony for the 20-minute walk back to the Peach Villa. After all, we needed our sleep for another tough day at the beach.

Lunch was usually at Stamelos's taverna or similar ones nearby.



A view of Skiathos.

Fresh Greek salads with feta cheese and olives, grilled squid or souvlaki, frosty bottles of beer — all for about \$10 to \$12 for the four of us. Simplicity and freshness are the hallmarks of any good taverna, and our host had his own garden behind the restaurant. The journey from tomato vine to salad was short and quick. These are also meals to be taken in the open air, whenever the weather permits, and I don't think we ate a meal inside the entire week.

Evenings we usually went to town, about nine miles (14 kilometers) from the villa. A bus was available, but it was hot and crowded, so we indulged ourselves by renting a small pony, a jeep-like vehicle of minimal power and comfort, for roughly \$30 a day.

The village was really only a few blocks of shops and houses

International Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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Report, Page 14

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

**

TECHNOLOGY

Fuel Cells Fail to Measure Up to Earlier Expectations

By STUART DIAMOND

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Racquetball World in Fountain Valley, California, the lights are powered by the same type of energy source that runs computers and other equipment on the space shuttle Discovery as it orbited the earth this week. The system can also be found at a Howard Johnson's restaurant near Baltimore, at Rawlinson's Laundry in Portland, Oregon, and at the Vista Grande Villa Retirement Community in Jackson, Michigan.

The device is a fuel cell, which produces electricity chemically, somewhat as a car battery does, without burning anything. Touted during the mid-1970's as a solution to the energy crisis, it has so far failed to meet expectations.

The utility industry's major demonstration was a 4,500-kilowatt, \$75-million unit the size of a house that was being built on 15th Street at Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive in Manhattan. But it is three years behind schedule and may never operate. The host utility, Consolidated Edison, suspended construction this summer.

And in April, General Electric canceled its fuel cell research program. Until recently about the only fuel cells that worked well have been the 125 costly units that United Technologies Corp. produced for the Apollo and space shuttle missions.

But the prospects are improving. In the past year, most of the technical problems have been solved and fuel cells are springing up at small businesses.

Most of the technical problems have been solved and fuel cells are springing up at small businesses.

Barbara Potter, a spokeswoman, said the carrier would lay off about 25 percent of its employees "from management down to line workers" and furlough some others over the next 30 days.

The carrier also announced some new peak and off-peak low fares effective Saturday. The peak fares are generally effective during the daytime on weekdays, while the off-peak fares are effective evenings and weekends.

From Dallas-Fort Worth to New York, for example, the peak fare will be \$129 one way, and off-peak \$109. The standard full coach fare on that route one way is \$324. The peak fare from Dallas-Fort Worth to Miami will be \$109, and off-peak \$99.

Whether the new strategy will depend on whether the dominant carrier in Dallas-Fort Worth, American Airlines, matches the lower fares. In the past, it has usually matched most of Braniff's fare cuts and promotions.

When the new Braniff began flying last March 1, its strategy was to attract business travelers by offering extra room, leather seats placed forward in the plane and more appealing food.

But there have been many problems: corrosion, faulty instruments, fuel-processor breakdowns and the freezing and bursting of heat exchangers. In the space program, the problems were solved by using costly materials and stringent quality control. But earthbound progress was slow.

"They had to keep going back to the drawing board," said Douglas M. Jewell, a fuel-cell program manager at the Energy Department, which spends about \$30 million a year on fuel cell research. The government in 1976 projected that by 1985 up to 82,300 kilowatts of electricity would be generated by fuel cells, at a cost of \$250 to \$300 a kilowatt. But today only 500 kilowatts are being generated, at costs of \$1,500 to \$2,500 a kilowatt.

That is expected to change soon. The Gas Research Institute, an industry group, is financing 25 units that will generate 40 kilowatts each.

The first commercial fuel cells will probably be available in two years, experts said, with factory-scale production by 1990. As a result, after a five-year delay, fuel cells have emerged as a leading candidate to meet new electric demand, particularly in areas with tough pollution laws.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Sept. 6, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Nestlé Arranges Credit of \$2.5 Billion for Bid

By Bill Sing

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Nestlé SA is begun its \$83-a-share, \$2-billion tender offer for Carnation Co. announced Tuesday and disclosed a Securities and Exchange Commission filing that it has arranged a \$2.5-billion credit line to finance the transaction.

Nestlé, the giant Swiss food conglomerate, also disclosed Wednesday that merger talks with Carnation, a Los Angeles-based diversified food company, began in July. That disclosure could spark some controversy as more than four weeks later Carnation persistently denied rumors about takeover discussions.

The combination would create the world's biggest food company, with annual sales of more than \$15 billion.

In the SEC filing, Nestlé said it could provide \$525 million of its own cash for the acquisition. The remaining \$2.5 billion, Nestlé said, will be drawn from a five-year revolving credit arrangement provided by a 19-bank consortium led by New York-based Citibank.

Nestlé said in the SEC filing that initiated discussions with Carnation.

COMPANY NOTES

Bank of America is holding talks at May 15 in an offer to buy a stake in the London stockbrokerage of Phillips & Drew, a source close to the discussions said Thursday. Phillips & Drew is the fourth largest British stockbrokerage in terms of commissions earned from institutional clients, according to a recent survey.

Chrysler said Thursday that its directors increased the dividend to 5 cents a share from 20, payable Oct. 15, to stock of record on Sept. 7. This is the third dividend it has paid on its common stock this year. Chrysler paid a 15-cent dividend in April before raising it to 20 cents a share in July.

Deutsche, the West German metal dealer, said it will expand capacity at its Rhenfelden plant to double the annual production of 3 million car exhaust gas purifying catalysts from 1986. It said the de-

cision about a possible merger on July 19. However, as late as Aug. 21, Carnation continued to deny that any takeover discussions were taking place, even though months-old rumors of a possible takeover had pushed Carnation's stock up almost 25 percent since the end of June.

A New York Stock Exchange spokesman said Tuesday that the exchange is looking into the events surrounding the stock price rises. A Carnation spokesman had no comment on the stock situation.

■ Delay for Accord Is Seen

Wall Street analysts say an agreement signed by Nestlé nine years ago could delay its proposed takeover of Carnation. Reuters reported from New York.

Nestlé agreed when it acquired Stauffer Food in 1975 that for the next 10 years it would seek approval from the Federal Trade Commission for any attempt to buy a company with \$10 million or more of annual frozen-food sales. That accord expires Jan. 7.

Separately, the FTC chairman, James Miller, said he expects the commission to conduct the government's antitrust review of the merger.

[General mobility, in which losses widened to £108.6 million from £32.1 million.]

Lloyd's Reports Losses in 1981

Reuters

LONDON — Insurance syndicates at Lloyd's of London incurred a combined underwriting loss of £43.5 million (\$55 million) in 1981, the first underwriting loss for 15 years, the global accounts for 1981 of the Lloyd's insurance market show.

The 19,136 members of Lloyd's in that year earned £151.8 million, down from £263.8 million in 1980. The 1981 underwriting loss compares with an underwriting profit of £21.75 million in 1980. Investment income and appreciation in 1981, which more than offset the underwriting loss, totaled £361.4 million, down from £374.43 million in 1980, Lloyd's accounts show.

Lloyd's has a three-year accounting system under which accounts are held open for three years to ensure an accurate determination of claims.

The Herald Tribune bureau in London reported that among the categories showing losses were Goods in transit, which recorded a loss of £19.6 million in 1981 after a profit of £68.5 million in the previous year.

[General mobility, in which losses widened to £108.6 million from £32.1 million.]

China Sees Peril Over Textiles

(Continued From Page 15)

Miss Chen, but they do not interest her. She lives with her parents and two sisters on a small farm, and earns enough — about \$60 a month — to support them all.

Shenzhen is China's largest special economic zone, an area in which the Beijing government has eased its restrictions on business enterprise, offering incentives similar to those in Western capitalist industry. Miss Chen and her co-workers get overtime pay, for example, as well as bonuses for good work and more pay for more difficult jobs.

The Shenzhen Knitting Factory is the city's largest production facility, turning out the panels for more than 200 dozen sweaters each day. It is one of hundreds of similar joint ventures in textiles between Hong Kong and China.

Peinsala Knitters supplied the machines and constructed the building. It gets to keep all of its profits for the first five years of business, and it has access to China's most valuable resource: labor. After the first five years, the Chinese government will renegotiate with the Hong Kong manufacturer.

Guangdong province, where Shenzhen is located, was once almost wholly agricultural. There are now almost 80,000 people there employed in the textile business.

Working in the huge factory — 55,000 square feet (5,000 square meters) crammed with knitting machines, duffel bags filled with parts of sweaters and a rainbow assortment of yarns — Miss Chen weaves panels that are assembled into complete sweaters in Hong Kong.

Under the new U.S. rules, it could indeed be argued that what gets done here is the bulk of making the sweater, and that no "substantive transformation" takes place in Hong Kong. That would make China the country of origin for millions of sweaters that carry the label "Made in Hong Kong."

Exactly at what point wool becomes a sweater is hard to determine. Officials here say that there are more than 20 dozen different steps in the making of a sweater.

Garment makers everywhere have always been flexible, and even in Shenzhen it is possible to make an entire sweater. But China has only about 25 percent of the quota rights that Hong Kong has to ship knitted goods to the United States. So if it is decided that Miss Chen, in knitting the panels, is making sweaters, many of the garments could not be admitted into the United States.

Hong Kong could also live without Chinese labor — but not very well. In Shenzhen wages are less than one-fourth what they are in Hong Kong, rent on the factory is free, and electricity costs are minimal. The labor pool is vast, and the choice of employment pales in comparison with what is available in Hong Kong.

"My future depends on what happens in your country," said one Chinese textile manufacturer.

"There are many like me. I am sure the government will do whatever it can to help us."

A steel-industry analyst at a Düsseldorf bank, who requested anonymity, said a return to industry-wide profitability is certainly not likely this year. "At best, we can see companies approach the break-even point, and this is not likely to change over the next few years as production is likely to taper off."

German Steel Firms Attack Subsidies

(Continued From Page 15)

The average price of a metric ton of EC cold-rolled steel is about \$350, compared with \$380 in Japan and nearly \$500 in the United States.

Alfonz Gödde, chairman of Krupp Stahl, said recently that the lifting of the EC's price floor was a step in the right direction, but still insufficient to cover costs. He said that he hoped that the EC would approve another price increase, which would be implemented by early October.

Mr. Gödde said that Krupp, which had a loss of \$44 million DM last year, would move out of the loss zone this year. He added, however, that costs have increased due to the stronger dollar because iron-ore and some other material costs are priced in dollars.

Despite persistent problems with subsidies, low prices, weak demand and excess capacity, the big West German steelmakers are sounding more optimistic this year about reducing losses after the large ones of last year. Some even hope to move into profit. The struggle to merge on a sound financial footing after a shaky decade has not been without a long casualty list. Since 1974, when falling demand and softening prices set in, the number of workers in the West German steel industry has been slashed a third, to 154,500 today from 230,600.

Thyssen Stahl, after cutting capacity more than 30 percent, to 11 million tons a year from 16 million last year, will show by the end of fiscal 1984, ending Sept. 30, a "significant reduction" in the 140-million-DM pre-tax loss posted in fiscal 1983, Mr. Kriewet said. He added that the company even stood a chance of making a profit. Thyssen Stahl has not yet received any of the more than 3 billion DM in state aid earmarked for the West German steel industry, but is currently negotiating for a sizable part of that aid.

Thyssen Stahl's steel division, which includes everything but specialty steels, had sales up 17 percent in its fiscal first half, beginning last Oct. 1. Its specialty-steel sales were up 30 percent. Krupp Stahl said production was up 16 percent in the first half of 1984.

Steel company executives such as Mr. Kriewet of Thyssen and Detlev Rohwedder of Hoesch — one of the first integrated companies in West Germany to drastically cut capacity and the only one showing a profit last year — point to the need to concentrate on high-quality steel, namely flat-products and coil coatings, and to diversify into such areas as mechanical engineering, plant making and machine-tool

manufacturing. Hoesch had an operating profit of 30 million DM in fiscal 1983, ended last Sept. 30, up from an operating profit of 20 million tons in fiscal 1982.

A steel-industry analyst at a Düsseldorf bank, who requested anonymity, said a return to industry-wide profitability is certainly not likely this year. "At best, we can see companies approach the break-even point, and this is not likely to change over the next few years as production is likely to taper off."

The analyst noted that improved results for 1984 would be chiefly due to higher prices and higher capacity use among West German steel companies. The industry is expected to lift crude-steel production 6.4 percent, to 38 million tons, from 35.7 million last year.

Regardless of whether German steel companies will be able to generate large profits year by year, they certainly are in a good position to hold their own in a subsidy-free environment as a result of modernized mills — nearly 80 percent of which employ cost-cutting continuous-casting methods — and also due to the integrated network of steel producers and steel consumers concentrated in the Ruhr Valley," the Düsseldorf analyst said.

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"My future depends on what happens in your country," said one Chinese textile manufacturer.

"There are many like me. I am sure the government will do whatever it can to help us."

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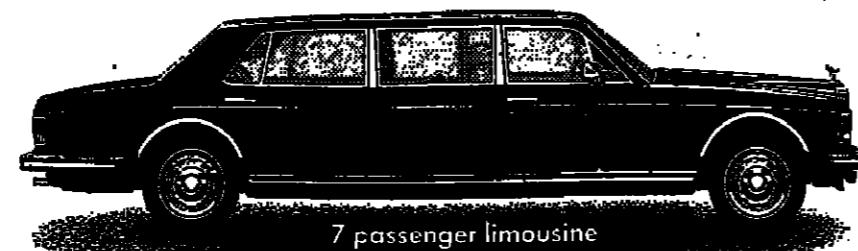
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Retail Dealer In Computers Decentralizes



ComputerLand Europe is changing its strategy and decentralizing out of its European head office in Luxembourg, said William Hosack, general manager.

ComputerLand, one of the largest franchisers of microcomputer stores, said that the move was part of its plan for expanding in Europe. ComputerLand now has 42 stores in Europe, which accounted for \$25 million of 1983's worldwide sales of just under \$1 billion. Mr. Hosack said the company, which serves a business market, hopes to have more than 70 stores in Europe by the end of the year and projected European sales for 1984 of \$74 million.

The Shenzhen Knitting Factory is the city's largest production facility, turning out the panels for more than 200 dozen sweaters each day. It is one of hundreds of similar joint ventures in textiles between Hong Kong and China.

Peinsala Knitters supplied the machines and constructed the building. It gets to keep all of its profits for the first five years of business, and it has access to China's most valuable resource: labor.

After the first five years, the Chinese government will renegotiate with the Hong Kong manufacturer.

ComputerLand was founded in 1976 and is based in Oakland, California. It currently has 685 stores worldwide and recently opened a new office in Beijing.

Royal Nedlloyd Group, the Rotterdam-based transport and energy group, has named Bodo J.W. Engelen managing director of H.C. Roewe GmbH, a Hamburg-based shipping agency unit, effective Oct. 1. He will succeed W.A.C. Metelerkamp Cappenberg, who will be retiring. Mr. Engelen currently is assistant managing director of Kuehne and Nagel, a shipping company in Rotterdam.

Lloyd's Bank International has named A.E. Garai manager, trade finance, in charge of the bank's new trade finance unit in Hong Kong. He is responsible for the bank's trade finance operations throughout the Far East. Previously, Mr. Garai was manager, merchant banking services in Asia, based in Hong Kong.

Irving Trust International Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of Irving Trust Co. of New York, has named John R. Windeler managing director. He was executive vice president of Irving Trust in charge of investment banking in New York.

Swiss Bank Corp. has opened an office in Manchester, England, and named Mark Deeb-Kogers to head it. He formerly was an account manager in the bank's London office.

Morgan Stanley International, in London, said David Patenge has joined its bond sales team from Security Pacific National Bank in

London, where he was a commercial lending officer. James Connolly has joined Morgan Stanley's government sales team. He formerly was a vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in London on the treasury desk. Fred Krom has been transferred from Morgan Stanley's London office from New York to be in the money market sales and trading area.

French Kier Holdings PLC, a UK-based construction concern, said A.M. Engelen, D.J. Eastwood and M.B. Jardine have been named directors of its Kier International Ltd. subsidiary. Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Jardine are responsible for the group's contracting interests in the Caribbean, the United States and Hong Kong, respectively.

Regis McKenna has named Lothar Wolf managing director of its new West German subsidiary. Regis McKenna GmbH. Mr. Wolf was editor of Elektronik Information, a German magazine covering electronics and data processing. Mr. Wolf will be based in Munich and be responsible for Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Regis McKenna, a California-based marketing and public relations concern, has seven offices worldwide.

— BRENDA HAGERTY in London

European Information Centre for the Canadian Gold Mining Industry

announces the commencement of its services as a liaison between the European investment community and the Canadian gold mining industry.

Canada has established itself as the leading western producer of gold and the Canadian gold mining industry will show a spectacular growth in the next few years. Especially with higher gold prices to come, many Canadian gold mining companies will mature into fully recognized gold producers. The European investment community can benefit from the high profit potential of this rapidly expanding industry.

Canadian gold mining shares could prove to be your best bet against the resuming inflation in the next few years; taking an interest in them could be your wisest and most rewarding investment decision at the present time!

However, the lack of consistent and reliable information has been one of the major obstacles that European investors have encountered in deciding to invest in Canadian gold mining shares in general and in making a proper selection in particular. Several Canadian gold mining companies have realized this and decided to support a European initiative to establish a European information centre that can keep you informed on their continuing exploration and development efforts and the Canadian gold mining industry.

European investors are hereby invited to request free information on these services, that will keep you informed on attractive opportunities to participate in the most promising future of the Canadian gold mining industry.

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sept. 6

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

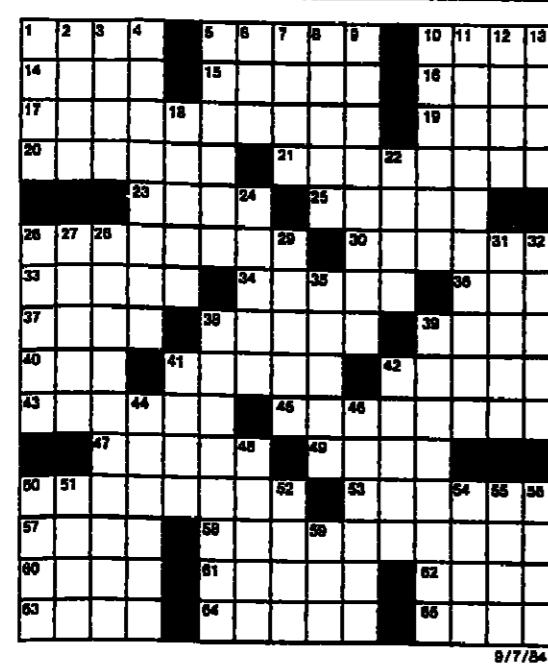
Vol. at 4 P.M. 5,590,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 5,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices

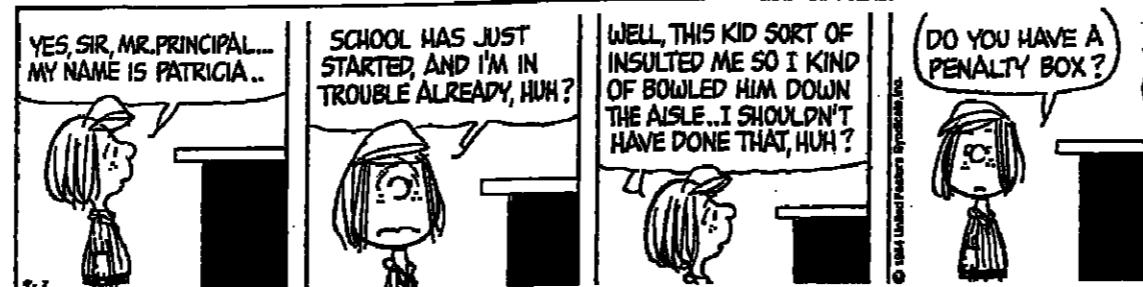
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Highs-Lows

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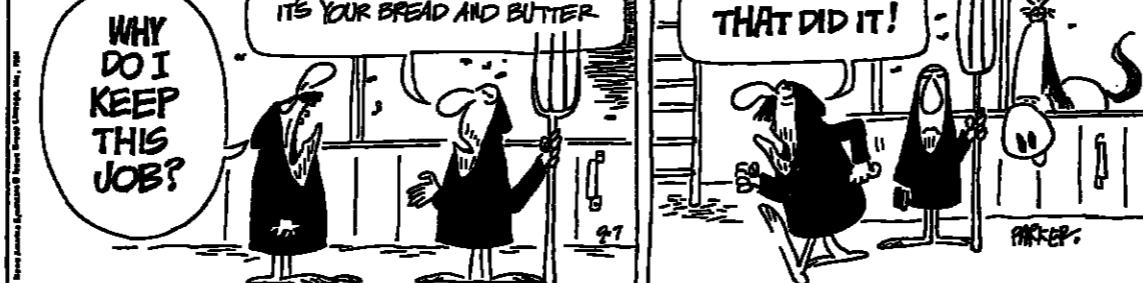
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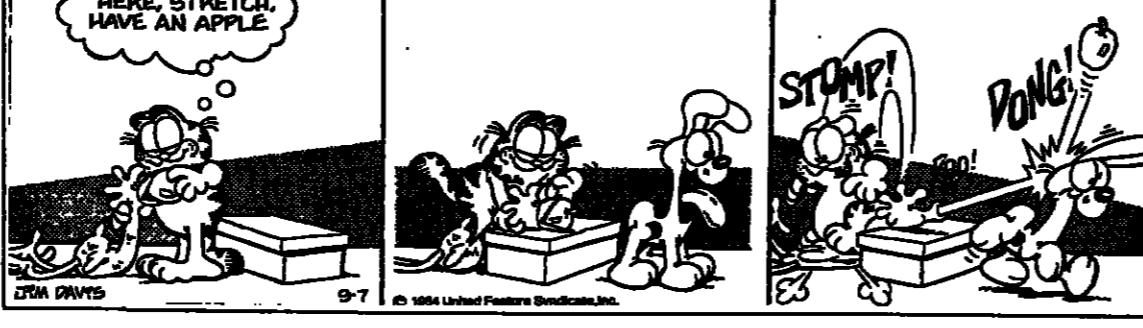
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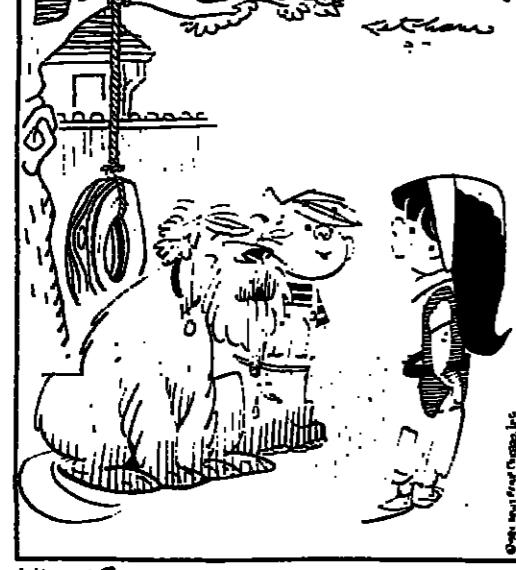


GARFIELD



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AIE AN RUFF ARE LIKE BROTHERS ONLY WE DON'T FIGHT."

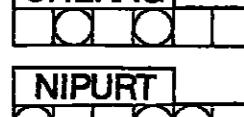
JUMBLE



LAMEY



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Answer

Yesterday's Jumbles PORGY FRIAR HORROR ESTATE
Answer: "Did you hear my last joke?" — "I HOPE SO!"

WEATHER

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SPORTS

Royals Share Division Lead After 4-1 Victory Over Twins

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Frank White's two-run double triggered a three-run eighth inning Wednesday night that gave the Kansas City Royals a share of first place in the American League West with a 4-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

The Royals' Pat Sheridan looped one-out double to left field in the

play, Mickey Hatcher knocked in Washington with an infield single for a 1-0 lead.

Kansas City tied it in the sixth when Bucky Dent singled, Sheridan doubled and Molley homered into a run-scoring fielder's choice. Sheridan drove a Simpson pitch in the wall in center that Puckett appeared to catch but dropped when it hit the wall.

The Royals' Pat Sheridan looped one-out double to left field in the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

High off Mike Smithson (13-12), and Ron Davis came on in relief. Darryl Modley popped out, Davis walked Jorge Orta intentionally to get to White.

White lined a shot down the left-field line to score both runners for a 1-lead. Davis long followed with an RBI single to give both the wins and the Royals' 76-69 record with 23 games remaining.

Charlie Liebrandt scattered eight hits, walked none and struck out two over eight innings to improve to 9-6. Dan Quisenberry pitched the ninth for his 38th save. The Twins opened the third with back-to-back singles by Ron Washington and Kirby Puckett. After Dave Eagan bounced into a double

Angels 11, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Fred Lynn went 4-for-4 and scored three runs in helping California beat the Indians, 11-4, and edge to within a half-game of the top in the American League West. Lynn singled during a five-run fourth and doubled home a run in the sixth.

Tigers 1, Orioles 0

In Detroit, Juan Benavente and Willie Hernandez combined on a three-hitter as the Tigers defeated Baltimore, 1-0. Cal Ripken, the Oriole shortstop, committed an error in the first inning that let in the only run of the game. Detroit took an 8½-game lead over Toronto in the Eastern Division, cutting its magic number to 15.

Yankees 4, Blue Jays 3

In New York, Don Baylor's

home run with two out in the 10th inning lifted the Yankees to a 4-3 victory over Toronto. Baylor's 25th home run came on a 3-and-1 pitch from reliever Roy Lee Jackson (7-7) and made a winner of reliever Dave Righetti (5-5).

A's 5, White Sox 4

In Chicago, Tony Phillips' one-out home run in the ninth inning broke a 3-3 tie and lifted Oakland to a 5-4 triumph over Chicago.

Brewers 7, Red Sox 5

In Milwaukee, Doug Loman drove in three runs with a single and a double to pace a 12-hit Milwaukee attack, helping the Brewers snap a four-game losing streak with a 7-5 triumph over Boston.

Mariners 6, Rangers 5

In Arlington, Texas, Phil Bradley's leadoff triple and a sacrifice fly by Alvin Davis in the top of the 10th carried Seattle to a 6-5 victory over Texas.

Pirates 4, Pirates 2

In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Bruce Benrey combined with Doug Sisk on a seven-hitter to help New York move within six games of the Chicago Cubs in the Eastern Division with a 4-2 victory over Texas.

Expos 3, Cards 1

In Montreal, David Palmer pitched six innings of three-hit relief and drove in a run to lead the Expos past Chicago, 3-1.

Cardinals 6, Phillies 5

In St. Louis, Willie McGee, who went 5-for-5, singled in the winning run to cap a four-run rally in the bottom of the ninth as St. Louis beat Philadelphia, 6-5.

Astros 14, Reds 11

In San Francisco, Nolan Ryan pitched a six-hitter and struck out eight, and Phil Garner drove in two runs to lead Houston to a 4-1 victory over San Francisco. Ryan (12-9) has 362 strikeouts, putting him five ahead of Steve Carlton on the list of career leaders.

Padres 15, Reds 11

In San Diego, suicide squeeze bunts by Chump Summers and Alan Wiggins and a three-run double by Steve Garvey highlighted a seven-run seventh that broke an 8-8 tie and lifted the Padres to a 15-11 victory over Cincinnati. Craig Jefferts (3-3) was the winner and Tony Hause (4-12) suffered the loss. Kevin McReynolds went 5-for-5 for San Diego.

Dodgers 4, Braves 3

In Los Angeles, Greg Brock singled home Pedro Guerrero from third base with an unearned run in the eighth inning to lead the Dodgers to a 4-3 victory over Atlanta.

Hard work and one of the most talented U.S. teams ever assembled

Kazankina, one of the greatest athletes in the history of women's middle-distance running, refused to take the test after winning her 1,000 meters debut in 15 minutes, 3.12 seconds. She was supported by the head of the Soviet delegation, whom track officials identified only as Mr. Antipenko.

After the race, the Soviet delegation said that drug testing was not obligatory in the meet, and refused to allow Kazankina to be tested. Tests were to determine which athletes would be tested, and Kazankina was the only Soviet athlete chosen.

Reports said that a lively argument ensued between Soviet and IAAF officials, which included the IAAF general secretary, John Holt, its treasurer, Robert Simpson, and

Washington Post Service

VANTAGE POINT/ Ken Denlinger

Pro Football Merger—It's Just a Matter of Time

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Opinion: If they played in the National Football League, the Philadelphia Stars would win at least half of their games and finish as second in either of the two Central divisions.

Prediction: As Baltimore stars, as Sun Belt stars, or as Stars shining somewhere, the 1984 U.S. Football League champions will get a chance to make that happen within three years.

This latest war waged within pro football cannot last much longer. Too many USFL teams are losing too much money for the league to be viable more than a few more seasons; enough strong teams will relocate in natural NFL expansion areas to force some sort of merger.

Simply put, a merger by the start of the 1987 season would seem to best satisfy two basic instincts of all team owners: need and greed. They need to stop diluting each other's product, and to be able to hold up television or as much money as possible. The NFL deal expires after the 1986 season.

The only thing compelling about the USFL has been all those wonderful players it has coaxed from the NFL's clichés: Herschel Walker, Marcus Dupree, Trumaine Johnson, Jim Kelly, Steve Young and at least our dozen more.

Now that the USFL has said it will switch to fall ball in the 1986 season, the major intrigue is where its superior teams will end up playing. The fight will not be for survival so much as for territory.

Baltimore and Oakland, two towns jilted by the NFL, look as bonanzas. One or two other teams are said to be trying to beat the Stars to Baltimore; the Oakland and Stars franchises are combining in Oakland.

Surely with an eye toward entry into the NFL, George Allen, Arizona's new owner, and his team in growing football hotbeds — Memphis, Birmingham, Jacksonville and Tampa Bay — are successful.

Very likely, the Stars are the better team in Philadelphia, and the tandems a better run in Tampa than its NFL entry. So when the NFL needs to expand, it will find happy and prosperous teams waiting. More important, it will find an enormous core of fans already thrilled and reasonably sophisticated about pro football.

This presumes a great deal about NFL owners, including an ability to forgive, if not forget, the USFL costing them millions of dollars these last several years. The temptation to bleed the interlopers dry will be close to irresistible for many.

Also, the NFL owners will be asking themselves this question: If some of us are losing money now, why should we share revenue with four to eight additional teams?

How anyone drawing \$14.2 million a year just from television can be in red is a mystery to at least one fellow who did not sleep through every economics class in college.

The NFL line is that it sells players to an expansion team, several dozen pretty awful ones who can be amortized for tax purposes over four-plus cars.

My theory is that an NFL owner buys exclusively more than anything he right to share in a unique kind of acceptable cartel with very few labor problems for at least the near future.

Franchises in the early 1980s are worth 10 times what they were in the middle 1960s. A man might be able to turn his money over that much in that time frame some other way, but surely not so much fun and attention.

Say a USFL owner spends \$20 million on his team in the next two years; he probably can write off half of that and, with a merger, have an investment worth at least \$60 million.

The right combination of building a team, through draft choices and free agents, and coaching it creates winners in a hurry. Paul Brown demonstrated that an outlaw league in the 1940s

and the Associated Press

NEW YORK — United States Football League owners last season and face growing skepticism among fans about the league's ability to survive, according to a published news article.

The newspaper USA Today, citing a confidential preliminary report released to USFL owners last month, said that 69 percent of 3,000 fans surveyed concluded that "with a USFL team, you never know if they'll be here next year."

NFL and USFL owners adamant about a fight to the finish will be wise to examine how the colleges have suffered financially by being stubborn and uncompromising. Two rival brands of soap fetch perhaps half as much as one unrivaled. That realization just might wipe out large layers of bitterness.

Jim Byrne, a USFL spokesman, said that the 69-percent figure was "totally erroneous," and that he could not confirm the \$63-million loss figure. "So many figures have been bounced around," Byrne said. "I can't say. I've seen different figures all over the place."

Byrne said he thought the USA Today story contained material selectively taken out of the report.

USA Today said the report — prepared by McKinsey & Company, a management consulting firm,

and Yankelovich, Shelly & White, a market research firm — noted that some USFL owners placed limits on their ability or willingness to engage in a spending war with the National Football League.

The survey, according to the newspaper, said the USFL lost an average of \$3.5 million a team last year and would suffer similar losses as a spring league. McKinsey said television revenues would average \$14.7 million in 1985 and \$2.36 million in 1986, when the USFL switches to a fall schedule.



United Press International

Pat Cash returning a shot to Mats Wilander in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open. Cash advanced with a four-set victory.

Cash Upsets Wilander in U.S. Open

Swede Fails to Avenge Loss to Australian at Wimbledon

By Mike Penner

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Two months after his second-round Wimbledon loss to Pat Cash, Mats Wilander of Sweden got another chance to catch the rising Australian star, declaring himself in top condition and ready for a rematch on the Flushing Meadow hard courts at the U.S. Open.

"I feel 100 percent fit," Wilander said before Wednesday's quarterfinal confrontation, "whereas I didn't at Wimbledon. I'm going to give him a tough match."

It turned out to be no tougher than Round 1. Cash won again in four sets, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3, to become the first Australian to reach the U.S. Open semifinals since 1974, when John Newcombe and Ken Rosewall faced off on center court.

"I feel like I'm not at all. I mean, I played good, and that's all I can say."

Q. How would you compare this match to the Wimbledon match?

A. I don't compare it at all. At Wimbledon, I wasn't really fit for the match, but here I was. I played quite well, but Pat, he played better.

Q. Could you tell us what you lacked today?

A. I didn't play very good, but I didn't play bad. I think Pat served very well, the whole match, and that's all.

Cash, who has a reputation as a first-class rabble rouser, did not have much more to say. Throughout the tournament, he has been uncommonly reserved. Not even a single comment about someone serving like a girl.

He did allow that he did not think Wilander "played all that well."

Cash also said: "I think I've proved something here, since most people think I am just a grass-courts player. I think I've proved that."

Ivan Lendl, the No. 2 seed and Cash's next opponent, advanced with a 6-4, 6-4, 6-1 triumph over fifth-seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador.

"My confidence was not as great in the first second rounds as it is now, because my summer wasn't great," said Lendl, qualifying for his third consecutive U.S. Open semifinal. "The more I win, the better I feel. Mentally, I feel great."

Gomez felt differently. He didn't like playing at night, under the lights and in front of a noisier crowd. "People at night seem to be a little more happy," Gomez said.

Martina Navratilova, the defending champion and tournament favorite, was cast in a new role following her 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Czechoslovakia's Martina the Match Promoter.

Johnson knows that, along with Canada and the Soviet Union, the Czechs will give Team USA a tough game. The Czechs held the Russians to one goal in the first two periods, before losing 3-0.

"They're very competitive, well-conditioned and well-drilled," Johnson said.

Johnson was able to try and drum up some interest over her upcoming meeting against Wendy Turnbull, who upset Martina the Match Promoter.

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OBSERVER

The Feeblest of Excuses

By Russell Baker

NANTUCKET, Massachusetts — When Walter Mondale asked for six televised debates with President Reagan, everybody knew he would be lucky to get two, though everybody also knew why he was asking for six and why Reagan, if he could have his druthers, wouldn't grant him even one.

Mondale needed to be seen as much as possible in the company of a president, while this particular president had no need to be seen in the company of Mondale.

Everybody knew, too, that Reagan couldn't have his druthers, so would have to make at least one, maybe two, TV appearances with Mondale. Was he not, after all, The Great Communicator? How could he be sidesplit Mondale's communication challenge without being labeled "The Chicken Communicator"?

The only interesting question still unanswered was: What feeble excuse will the president give for avoiding the six-performance schedule?

Oh yes, every connoisseur of politics assumed the president would issue a feeble excuse instead of a forthright explanation. The forthright explanation would have been: "I'd be insane to give Mondale six chances to let some of my magic presidential dust blow off on him with the whole country looking on."

The charming honesty of this explanation might have made it the natural choice of amateurs, but the president is not advised by amateurs, and professional politicians distrust few things so heartily as they distrust honesty. And for good reason. They know from hair-raising experience that the public is almost always more comfortable with what it knows to be a feeble excuse than it is with honest explanations.

A people inured to feeble excuses may be dangerously alarmed by honest explanations and panic under the misapprehension that the politicians are falling back on honesty only because the situation is too dire to be handled by the usual routines.

So Reagan needed a feeble excuse but could not use the feeblest excuse possible, which was that he

was too busy at the office. Reagan's political experts avoided this trap. The president's advisers are too brilliant to throw away an election by pleading Reagan too busy to be seen.

These men knew that Reagan's popular appeal rested partly on his detachment from his work, which gave the public occasions to smile sympathetically if he greeted a visiting African dignitary as "Chairman Mao" or mistook one of his cabinet secretaries for a touring mother.

Absolutely, said Janet Kivi, a 20-year-old data processor, wrapping her hands and gloving up for her afternoon workout. Boxing "is great. It's the hardest workout I've ever done."

"I wanted more of a cardiovascular workout," explained Eileen Culligan, 31, a yoga instructor, taking a stab at the 80-pound (36-kilo) bag. Two weeks into her boxing career, she said, "I much prefer this to lifting weights." She soon had slammed the bag with another punch. "But the No. 1 reason is that it's fun." Another smile, another mean jab from the left. "I am having so much fun."

The boxing is strictly against weighted and inflated bags, not live opponents.

"It's like an addiction," said Laurie Hargous, 23, a member of the staff at Questar, the Hollywood gym where women's boxing has become the newest antidote to boredom.

Students of mass boredom tell me the stupor produced by that convention has not been matched since the golden age of radio paralyzed an entire nation every Sunday night with Major Bowes's Amateur Hour. Not only did Reagan tolerate this monumental exercise in stupification, he also participated in it with a zest betraying an attitude that can only be characterized as "public boredom be damned!"

But it is not just the president's transparently bogus reluctance to play the bore that makes his excuse so feeble; we must also consider the public's impermeability to boredom. It makes no more sense to talk of boring the TV audience than it does to talk of boring the carvings on Mount Rushmore.

I speak as part of that great American institution, the TV audience, when I state that as a person who has often spent 12 hours in a single sitting watching Humphrey Bogart whip the Los Angeles Raiders in the last 10 seconds because Kojak got Eddie Albert's stomach alkali-filled to the rim with Brim, I'd vote all day long for anybody boring enough to chase me away from the tube and into bed.

New York Times Service

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Thursday, 20 September, 5-7 pm

Only few Americans about these days are registered to vote. If you are, you can do your duty and vote in the presidential election on November 6, 1984. If you are not, you can do your duty and encourage other legal citizens and U.S. Consular or officer (notary) will present.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY

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